ndants,

per Bottle.

MBRELLAS. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
UMBRELLAS.
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N UMBRELLAS.
N UMBRELLAS FOR LADIES
UMBRELLAS FOR GENTS.
UMBRELLAS FOR GENTS.
UMBRELLAS FOR BOYS.
ENT.

LOWEST PRICES

LDING BED. 's Parlor & Cabinet Folding Bed,

Presh Every Day. Considered the BEST in the world. CARAMELS a Specialty. Wholesale and Retail.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

was allowed. Later \$2.517 was allowed for in-

creased distance, and \$52,121 was added for

four additional trips per week, swelling the total cost for this route from \$14,900 to \$91,414. Los

Cruces and Mesilla are situated on the Rio

THE TWO ROUTES ABOVE DESCRIBED

run parallel and terminate at the same point

Los Vegas and Santa Fe, the two starting points

rom each other, and this is about the distance

etween the two routes at the widest points,

the distance narrowing until they meet at the Rio Grande. There is also a temporary route

from Los Vegas to Abuquerque, the latter being a point on route No. 30,103, at a cost of

\$23,074 per annum. There is daily service

from Los Vegas to Santa Fe, so that instead of running from Los Vegas to Santa Fe, Al-

aquerque, Mesilla, and Los Cruces, and having

such feeders as are necessary, four distinct routes are run at an aggregate annual cost of

\$200,000, in a country which is sparsely settled

and mainly a wilderness.

Route No. 39,116, from Fort Bascom to Trin-

idad, 185 miles, was let in March, 1878, to W. W. Giddings for \$1,764, and afterwards raised to

Route 39,114, from Fort Stanton to Fort

Davis, distance 348 miles, was let at the same

time and to the same party for \$3,500, and sub-sequently raised to \$31,000.

Route No. 38,118, from Monument to River Bend, a distance of fitty-nine miles, was let at

the same time to J. H. Watts for \$1,200. Watts

failed, when the route was let to A. H. Brown

The amount of increase awarded on the ten routes described in these dispatches aggregate

681.294. It is barely possible that the increase

was made to meet the necessities of the service but the method by which some of the route

were raised have a suspicious look, and demand

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

WHY THEY GO TO INDIANA.

special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—Col. Halloway,

Indiana, is here, and says that the Demo

cratic press East and West are thoroughly mis

aformed as to the character of the negro ex-

odus from North Carolina to Indiana. Mr.

Halloway gives the following explanation to the tatements that the colored immigration to In-

liana is instigated by Republicans is not true:

"Some time ago two colored men, Perry and Williams, came from North Carolina, repre-

senting an organization of 200 families who desired to emigrate North. Lansdale,

ditor of the Greenback Banner, announced the

fact, and used his paper in securing homes for them. Fifty-six heads of families came. The

first were taken to Greencastle, and immediately found homes. With them were three or four colored stragglers who did not belong to

have been used by Democrats for political pur-

SUFFERING FOR FOOD AND SHELTER,

that the climate was severe, and that, by a clause in the Constitution of Indiana, inserted by Democrats in 1853, immigration of colored

people to that State was forbidden and punisba

ble with imprisonment, and that colored people

from the South would be prosecuted under this clause of the Constitution. The dispatches neglected to say that the Legislature never gave

force to that constitutional provision by making any law to execute it. A second detachment of

colored people came afterwards, and they have all found homes. They belong to our organization,

and contributed money to its Treasury to assist

our colored people in North Carolina belonging

to the same organization to come North. The organization in North Carolina is now said to

represent 1,300 persons, and is constantly in-

creasing." There is no organization in Indiana on the part of the Republicans or anybody else to induce their immigration, but all persons who come there, Col. Halloway says, will be

furnished with homes and work, and provided

for as humanity may demand. Many of these

negroes have the Kansas fever, and propose to

an official inquiry.

f the firm of Patrick & Brown, for \$14,200.

of the same routes, are about 100 miles distant

Grande, immediately opposit each other.

VOLUME XXXIX.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Field, Leiter & Co. OFFER SPECIALTY

PRESENTS, to those in moderate circumstances, a small and attractive line of

Pin-Head Checks, All-Wool, 24 Pin-Head Checks, 48 in. wide, at .50 Plaids, 24 in. wide, at - .20! All-Wool Serges, 24 in. wide, at .23! Serves, 40 in. wide, at - .30! All-Wool French Plaids, 48 in.

With the assurance that they are

GENUINE BARGAINS

State & Washington-sts.

LEGAL.

MASTER'S SALE.
United States of America: In the Circuit Court
the Duited States for the Northern District of Illi-

had Bill.

Edward Weston, Henry G. De Forrest, Robert C. Martin, John H. Jacquelin, and Henry De Coppet vs. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Rallway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

Joseph T. Thomas, Robert C. Martin, John H. Jacquelin, and Henry De Coppet vs. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Rallway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

George J. Forrest vs. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Rallway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

Burunnec of a docree of the said Court Martin Header of Company, and others. Cross Bill.

In purunnec of a docree of the said Court November, Assaction of the said court, will sell to the bilghest and beat bidder, as make the court, will sell to the bilghest and beat bidder, as make an other than the court of the said court, will sell to the bilghest and beat bidder, as make an other than the court of the said series of the said ceres. In the city of Chicago, Illinois, as directed in said decree, and as a unit, and in one parcel, and subjects a hereinafter mentioned and as recited in said decree, on Tuesday, the twentieth (20th) day of January, A. P., 1894, at eleven (11) o'clock in the forenoon of said sat-named day, the premises and property mentwed and secribed in said decree, and in the mort-space therein referred to, as follows, to-wit.: All and sagular the said railroad of the said Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, situated, lying, and being it the State of Illinois, and extending from the City of Teoria, and be caused the west line of the State of Indiana, passing its estimated and the relieved the said railroad connects with the Toledo, Logansport & Barilagrico, Railway in the State of Illinois, where the said railroad connects with the Toledo, Logansport & Barilagrico, Railway for the Dusiness thereof; and including, said the railway, eavy and rights of way, depot crounds, and the railway, and and rights of way, depot crounds, and the railway, ways and rights of way, depot crounds, and the railway, or the concurrent of said railway, or any part hereof, and all the property, franchises seeme, all the property, real and personal, of the said company.

"As and above described property being, and being intended to be, all and singular the said railroad of the said roleoo. Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, as described in the mortzages or trust deeds hereinabove recited, and including the branch railroad from La large to Lomas Station, in the County of Henderson, and all the right, title, and interest of the said Toledo, Proria & warsaw Railway Company in and to any and all the right, title, and interest of the said Toledo, Proria & warsaw Railway Company in and to any and all the farman and all the said toleton of Burlington, in the State of Iowa, including the right of Burlington, in the State of Iowa, including the right of Burlington, in the State of Iowa, including the right of Burlington, in the State of Iowa, including the right of Burlington, in the State of Iowa, including the right of Burlington, in the State of Iowa, and all the Excurse and the said and and and and and all the Excurse and the said tole, and all supplies and material provided by said Company or the Receiver thereof to be used in operating and railroad, and all moneys, choses in action, contacts, agreements, property, real and personal, squired or held by the Receiver, torether with all corporations of which said railway had been company, including all the franchises of all seeperations of which said railway had been company to the said rolledo. Peorfa & Warsaw Mallway Company, including all the franchises of all seeperations of which said railway had been company to the said rolledo. Peorfa & Warsaw Mallway Company, including all the franchises of all seeperations of which said railway had been company to the said rolledo. Peorfa & Warsaw Ballway Company including all the franchises of all seeperations of which said will be said rolledo. Pe

GOODS!

What can be more acceptable for a Present to a Lady or Gentleman than a good Silk Umbrella?

WILSON BROS.

113 & 115 State-st.,

Have just received 250 Silk Umbrellas, comprising a fine line of Natural Wood, Ivory, and other Novelties in handles, and offer them at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Their stock of NOVEL-TIES in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS is unusually large and attrac-

They offer a choice line of DRESSING ROBES and SMOKING JACKwide at - - - .75! ETS at popular prices.

INSPECTION INVITED.

ST. LOUIS. Retail-First Floor. | Wholesale-Upper Floors.

FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, Etc.

NOW HERE

French Clocks. Bronzes, &c.

State & Madison-sts. N. B.—Until Christmas we shall keep open each evening until 9 o'clock.

TOLU BOCK AND BYE.



SURE CURE FOR Coughs, Colds, Consumption, And all Diseases of Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. LAWRENCE & MARTIN 111 MADISON-ST.,

Sole Agents U. S. and Canada. Importers Wines, Liquors, and Segars. Forsale by druggists and dealers everywhere.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. STATE LINE To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-derry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, \$40 to \$75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, \$40. Steerage, \$23. \$40. Steerage, \$28.

AUSTIN, RALDWIN & CO.,
72 Broadway, N.Y., and 166 Bandolph-st., Chicago
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Agents for Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Saling twice a week from New York to Queenstown,
Liverpool, and Loudon.

Cabin passace from \$50 to \$70 currency. Excursion
Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, \$20. Drafts on
Great Britain and Ireland.

For sailings and further information apply to
P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING
DETROIT RIVER, MICHIGAN.
26 Washington-av., Derroit, Mich., Dec. 11, 1879.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on Jan. 10, 1890, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for removing the ledge of solid rock, boulders, and loose stone from the channel of the Detroit River, and loose stone from the channel of the Detroit River, and loose stone from the channel of the Detroit River, and loose stone from the channel of the Detroit River, and loose stone from the channel of the Detroit River, and the loose of the Company of the Comp Blank proposals and full information as to the man-ner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application at this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for removing Ledge of Rocks. &c., from Detroit kityer." and addressed to the undersigned. bleasion at this office. clopes containing proposals should be marked: clopes containing proposals should be marked: posals for removing Ledge of Rocks. &c., from it Hiver." and addressed to the undersigned G. WEITZEL, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

& CO.

EXTRAORDINARY SALES ON SATURDAY.

Look Out for Us THIS WEEK!

ULSTERS, ULSTERETTES, OVERCOATS. MEN AND BOYS.

They just FLY out of our Store at Prices named.

DON'T FORGET OUR NUMBERS. 104 & 106 Madison-st.

A. J. NUTTING & CO., C. O. D. CLOTHIERS,

FINE ART TAILORS AND FURNISHERS.

CITIZENS CHICAGO

Imitation Boxes, Exquisite Gems of Fancy in Baskets, Satin, Silk, Cloth, Leather, Metal, Japan Papier Mache, Wood-Carved Spa Decorated, Glass, Silver, Gold, Wicker, Muslin, Canvas, and Enamel Boxes, to be seen nowhere else in this country, imported direct from the Capitals of Europe expressly for this event, can be seen only at

So do not stand on the order of your going, but go at once, and avoid the great rush that besieges this famous Repository of Sweets. ST. JACOBS OIL.

St Jacobs Oil The Great German Remedy.

A MINISTER'S RHEUMATISM. Rev. A. OPITZ, Schleisingerville, Wis., writes: "I was a sufferer with Rhoumatism for years. Friends recommended the use of St. Jacobs Oli; I tried it, and must confess that the result was sitonishing. Having hardly used up the first bottle, I found relief, and the second one cured me. I therefore feel under obligations, and shall recommend this effective remediate the second of the second o ly whenever I have a chance."

AN OHIO MAN'S RHEUMATISM. Mr. PHILIP REMLINGER, an old subscriber Mr. PHILIP REMILINGER, an old superiber to our paper and well known in the whole surrounding country, informed us the other day that his wife, who for two weary years had suffered with Bheumatism in the shoulder, during which time she had been treated by several physicians without success, had been completely cured by a single bottle of St. Jacobs Oil.—Bucyrus (O.) Courier, Editorially, Feb. 13, 1879.

ST. JACOBS OIL

CHINA AND GLASS. GAY'S CHINA & GLASS.

No. 23 East Washington-st., HOLIDAY GOODS comprising all the Latest Novelties in the CERAMIC

STORES FOR RENT.

TO REST.

1 Double Store, 1 Single Store, for rent at low figures.
CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 43, 116 Washington-st, BUSINESS CARDS. BLANK BOOKS.

Stationery and Printing,

Il of Superior Quality and at Low Prices.

The J. M. W. JONES Stationery and Printing Co.,

Monroe and Dearborn-sts FINANCIAL, MONEY TO LOAN

WASHINGTON.

MONDAY. DECEMBER 15, 1879

The National Republican Committee Cathering at the Capital.

Chicago Appears to Be the Favorit in the Race Thus Far.

It Needs but Two More Votes

to Make It Cer-

tain. The "Star" Postal Service Bothering Some Officials and Con-

They Can't Explain Why Public Funds Should Be So Squandered.

Two Parties Running the Race for the Interoceanic Ship-Canal.

An Indianian Explains the Negro Exodus from North Car-

Sensible Sanitary Suggestions in Behalf of the City of Memphis.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ITS ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—The Chicago men who accompanied the members of the Na-tiowal Republican Committee to Washington are of the opinion that eighteen members are already pledged to vote to hold the National Convention at Chicago. There are forty-five members of the National Committee, one rep-resentative from each of the thirty-eight States, and one delegate from the seven Territories, including the District of Columbia. Of this number, twenty-three are necessary to a choice If the Chicago men are correct in their estimates, Chicago now lacks only two votes of the necessary number, as there are certainly three members of the Committee who favor Chicago who have not ret been seen by the Chicago men. The following list is believed to compose those who now favor Chicago. What their opinions may be, favor Chicago. What their opinions may be, after having been subjected to Washington influences, is not certain: Frye, of Maine; Keogh, of North Carolina; Cumback, of Indiana, as soon as Indianapolis is defeated, which it will be; Root, of illinois; Pinehback, of Louisiana; Martin, of Kansas: Stone, of Iowa; Carey, of Wyoming; Edmunds, of Dakota; McBride, of Utah; Enos, of Wisconsin; Rule, of Tennessee; and Heath, of Michigan. The latter was

ORIGINALLY FOR PHILADELPHIA, but be committed h

of Chicago. The Presidential favorits of the members of this Committee, as far as known, are: Frye, of Maine, for Bisine; Keogh, of North Carolina Grant or Bisine; Cumback, of Indians, Grant Carey, of Wyoming, Washburne; Stone, of Iowa, Grant or Blaine; Pinchback, of Louisiana, Grant; Rule, of Tennessee, Washburne; Enos, of Wis-consin, Grant; Root, of Illinois, Blaine; Filley, of Missouri, Grant; and Edmunds, of Dakota,

Gentlemen who accompanied the members of the Committee from Chicago say that there was not a Sherman man on the train; that his position on the legal-tender question has injured his chances in the West. The Indiana delegation, headed by John C. New, will arrive here to-morrow to represent the claims of Indianapolis as a place to hold the Republican National Convention. The Indiana delegation is pledged to Don Cameron for Chairman of the National Committee, and hopes to have the Pennsylvania influence thrown in favor of Indianapolis. The advance guard of the Indianapolis delegation, now here, represent that that city has accommodations for 6,000 people, all that are likely to attend a convention, and that it is wise to have the Convention held in a doubtful State. John C. New, who heads the lelegation himsetf, has a new hotel which will be opened next month.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE. A number of the members of the National Republican Committee, accompanied by a Chi-cago delegation, arrived here this morning in a special car. The members of the National Committee in the party were Enes, of Wisconsin; Heath, of Michigan; Pinchback, of Louisiana; Rule, of Tennessee; Stone, of Iowa; Martin, of Kansas; Carey, of Wyoming; and Root, of Illinois. Among the citizens were the Hon. C. B. Farwell, the Hon. E. W. Keyes, and Mr. Dan Shepard.

FIGHT OVER THE PLACE. The contest over the selection of a place for holding the National Republican Convention is becoming very active here. There are two elements in the controversy—one, the interest which different localities have in securing it, and leading Presidential candidates are making to promote their respective interests. Thus far Philadelphia are the places which are making the strongest effort to secure the Convention Representatives from Chicago, Philadelphia, and Saratoga are already here, and delegations from Indianapolis and Cincinnati will arrive to-morrow. The strongest argument that the Chicago men have to meet is the importance of ding the Convention in some State the Presidential vote of which is considered to be in doubt. Representatives of Indiana and New York here use this argument with considerable effect in favor of Indianapolis and Saratoga. So far as the efforts of the friends of the principal Presidential candidates go, the supporters of Blaine appear especially hostile to Cincinnati, and would prefer to have the Convention go to Saratoga. At the latter place there are tears that the Conkling influence might make itself felt unfavorably to Blaine, and as for Cincinneti they say that the memories of the last National Convention are enough to prevent any friends of Blaine from roting to have the Couvention at Cincinnati.

If the Blains men have to choose between Indianapolis and Saratoga they would undoubtedly take Indianapolis, but they would much prefer Chicago to either.

THE OUTSPOKEN GRANT MEN

have very little chance. The favorit places of the Grant men, so far as they have any choice, are Chicago and Philadelphia.

M., to Mesilla, a distance of 316 miles, was the Grant men, so far as they have any choice, awarded at the regular letting in March, 1878, to J. R. Rice. for \$38,200. The schedule time

The Chairmanship of the National Committee seems now to lie between Platt, of New York, as Conkling's representative, and Don Cameron who has a more general support. The impor-tance of New York in the Presidential election is urged in Platt's favor. Don Cameron has secured a place on the Committee from Pennarlvania by the resignation of W. H. Kemble, the "addition, division, and silence" man, whose retirement from the Committee was effected yesterday in Cameron's favor. If Platt should be elected now there would be a power-

ful effort made to retain him as Chairman of the committee to be elected at the National Convention which will preside over the destinie of the Presidential campaign. There have been SEVERAL CHANGES in the National Committee within a few days. Kemble, as stated, has withdrawn in favor of Cameron. James B. Senor, of Virginia, who has just been appointed to a Western Judgeship, has retired, and it is expected that a Sherman man will be appointed in his place. Purman, of Florida, who has left the State and taken up his residence in Pennsylvania, has had the good sense to resign from the Committee, as has Patterson, who claimed to represent South Caro-lina. Cumback, of Indiana, on account of the Civil-Service order, he being a Postmaster, is

Committee, but has given his proxy to John C. New. Elbert, of Colorado, has designated ex-Senator Chaffee for his proxy. Thomas W. Osborne, of Kansas, will be represented by Congressman E. K. Valentine, of that State. IN PAYOR OF CHICAGO. Special Dispaica to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—Ex-Representative Eugene Hale, of Maine, who is now chiefly engaged in settling the estate of his father-in law, the late Senator Zach Chandler, says that from conversations with members of the National Republican Committee from different States that he has seen, he is certain that the

not likely to be present at the meeting of the

Committee will select Chicago as the place of meeting of the National Republican Conven-CINCINNATI ENDBAVOR.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 14.—A committee, con sisting of Richard Smith, J. W. Belding, Amos Smith, Jr., S. H. Drew, W. R. Thrall, and Willam Eshelby, left this evening for Washington for the purpose of securing the National Republican Convention for Cincinnati. They are encouraged to make an effort by the statement of one of Mr. Blaine's friends that Biaine prefere Cincinnati to Chicago for the reason that the latter is a strong Grant city, while Cincinnati hat the stories of Blaine's opposition to Cin-Republican press at the time of the last Conrention, are without rood foundation. One or two of the leading towns in the Miami Valley, which have lately been canvassed with reference to the Presidency, show that the Repub stand about as follows: Sherman, first; Blaine second; Grant, third; and Washburne fourth. A good deal of anti-Grant talk is heard of late in Cincinnati and Southern Ohio.

> POSTAL SERVICE. A LITTLE WHOLESOME TALK. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—The publica ions relative to the increase in the Star service have made quite a sensation, particularly among Southern Democratic Congressmen. Senator Maxey, in speaking of them, says: "The appropriations, aithough large, have not been sufficient to meet the demands made upon them by the constant increase in the population of the that insists upon a rapid and regular system of | they were mails. The people living along these Star routes are clamorous. It is the energetic members of society that build up these new countries. Fools are not the pioneers of empire, and none but fools are content to get along in this era without the post-office and the newspaper." Representative Money, of Mississippi, Chairman of the House Post-Office Committee, says: "I beieve that the law has been fully complied with, and I also think that a little closer cutting with-out injuring the service might have been effected. In the first place, the main part of the expenditure connected with these "Star" routes has been made in what is termed expediting schedules, or quickening time for the more frequent delivery of mails. It is the custom of the Department, and the law inquestionably allows it, to accept the sworn statement of contractors as prima facie evilence that the sums they establish as necessary for the increased service are correct. In many cases most palpable fraude are in this way per petrated upon the Government, and the Department is fully cognizant of the fact that the contractors are swearing to lies. Now, my idea is, that the Post-Office Department is not merely executive, but also judicial, in its nature, and should drive bargains with these contrac sharps, and when they swear to falsehoods regarding expedited routes, to simply tell them they lie. Give them a fair and equitable consideration for the increase, and let them take it

or leave it." IN DESCRIBING THE STAR SERVICE in these dispatches of last week, reference was nade to the route from Fort Worth to Fort Yuma, which was let on July 1, 1878, to J. F. Chedester, for \$134,000. The distance is 1,600 miles. The schedule time was fixed at seventeen days, and the number of trips at seven. Further examination of this route shows some additional facts in regard to it which will occasion surprise to those accustomed to transact business upon correct principles. It seems there was some controversy over this route when the contract was made. It was alleged that the contract was not technically correct as to the manner of its execution by the sureties, and that it could not be profitably carried out at the figures for which it was let. The technicalities, however, were waived by the Department, upon the ground that the price at which the contract was accepted was very low; but, singular to say, in less than two Aug. 5, 1878, Assistant Postmaster-General Brady issued an order in the following words: Expedite service so as to require it to be performed by a schedule of departure and arrivals not to exceed thirteen days running time each way from Aug. 15, 1878, and allow contractor \$165,000 additional per annum.

In 1870 a portion of this route from Mesilla

o San Diego was let for \$124,000, the mail to pe carried twice a week. The service was after wards increased to \$218,480 per year. At the general letting in 1874 the contract for this route was awarded for \$55,000 per year, the trips being reduced from seven to three per week. Subsequently the trips were again increased to seven per week, and the price raised to \$383,333 per year. In 1878 the route was let for \$134,000, and afterwards raised, as previously described, to \$299,000, the price new paid. If additional trips and speed were necessary on this route at the time of the general letting in 1874, why did not the Department advertise for proposals for conducting the service as it then existed, instead of asking for proposals at reduced speed and fewer trips, only to increase both and raise the compensation from \$55,000 to over \$283,000 shortly after the letting

PRICE FIVE CENTS

committee there will be an opportunity to make more favorable terms. Senator Teller main-tains that the Utes have forfeited all rights awarded at the regular letting in March, 1878, to J. B. Rice, for \$36,200. The schedule time was fixed at seventy-two bours, or four and two-tenths miles per hour, and the number of guaranteed them by the present treaty by engag-ing in the recent war. The difficulty will be in two-tenths miles per hour, and the number of trips at seven per week. Subsequently speed was increased to five and one-tenth miles per hour, and \$40,841 additional was allowed, making the total cost of the service \$67,041.

Route No. 39,109, from Los Vegas to Los Cruces, 442 miles, was let in March, 1878, to C. ascertaining just who were engaged in the late ascertaining just who were engaged in the ista hostilities. As the Indians themselves are not likely to furnish this information, and as the principal white witnesses are dead, the Utes are likely to have the best of it. The people of Casgrove for \$14,900. The schedule time was fixed at 180 hours, or two and one-half miles per Colorado will accept with impatience any solu-tion of the question which does not result in hour. Shortly thereafter the speed was increased to four miles per hour, and \$31,876 additional

of the Utes from that State. If they are permitted to remain on so large a tract of mineral and agricultural land which they will not develop, nothing is more certain than that the minera will seek an early opportunity of going in and possessing the land. Judge Belford expresses the opinion that these men will go into the reservation, each armed with a Winchester rifle, stake off a claim, and defy the Utes and the United States army at the same time. The Uintah Reservation, just across the border in the Territory of Utah, is ample, say the Colorado Representatives, for every possible want of these Indians. There they have pasturage for their poples and agricultural la to the extent of several hundred acres each.

There are no mines there, and consequently
little inducement to the whites to encrosch upon it. The situation is an interesting one, and it is likely that the advocates of a more rigorous Indian policy will make the most of the advantage which it presents. To complicate matters, it is reported by army of

prevails in military circles. They say that, not-withstanding the favorable termination of the Los Pinos negotiations, the Ute marderers will not be given up. Gen. Sherman has said nothing on the subject, and his order keeping Gen. Mackenzie at Fort Garland is interes mean that trouble is anticipated. Judge Belford ays the action of Chief Ouray and his braves at Los Pinos in the final powwow neld with Gen. Hatch was a disgraceful exhibition of effrontery on their part, and of weakness and indecis the part of the Government.

POLYGAMY.

CRUSHING LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

Social Dispetch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—Representative Willits, of Michigan, who is a member of the House Committee on the Judiciary, is making a careful study of the Mormon question, with a view to the amendment to the law against polygamy. Mr. Willits will to-morrow introduce two bills on this subject and move their reference to the Judiciary Committee. One of these bills provides for an amediment of the Jury law of Utah, making the practice of polygamy, or a belief that it is morally and legally right for a man sufficient cause for the challenge and rejection of a juror on any trial for an offense against the Anti-Polygamy laws. The other bill dep all persons in the Territories, women as well as

follows: the organization, and who declined to work.
These stragglers fell into Democratic hands, and poses. They could neither read nor write, but dispatches were sent from Indiana purporting to be signed by three colored men, stating that

laws of the United States prohibiting bigamy and polygamy.

Szc. 2. Any woman having more than one busband, or not being the first and only wife, who cohabits with any man who is a bigamist or polygamist as his wife, recognized by him as such, however such marital relations shall have been created or consummated, shall be subject to the same disabilities as to voting and holding office as are set forth in Sec. 1 of tais act.

Other sections of the bill prescribe the form

of oath to be taken by a voter in case of a challenge, and fix the punishment for a violation of the oath. A bill making common rep

go West and enter Government land when they can earn the money.

A company of sixty colored emigrants from North Carolina left for Indiana last night, and 100 more are expected here from the same State o-morrow night, bound for same destination.

INTEROCEAN CANAL.

THE RIVAL ROUTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—It is evident that there are two parties competing for the capital necessary for the construction of an interoceanic ship-canal, one of which, under the control of citizens of the United States, favors the Nicaraguan route, and another, of wnich M. Lessepa, of France, is President, ad-vocates the Panama route. Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, in an address delivered here a tew days since before the United States Board of Trade, warmly recommended the Panama route as having been selected by the Paris International Congress last summer. It is, however, elleged that prior to the sitting of that Congress at Paris a company had been organized of which M. Lesseps, Mr. Appleton, and Lieut. Wyse were the principal members, and had obtained from the Government of Colombia a concession authorizing them to build the canal for a certain percentage of the receipts. This Company nominally deposited 750,000 francs with the Colombian Government to guarantee the performance of its part of the contract, but the deposit was in Colombian bonds purchased in London at 38 per cent of their face value. It is also asserted that this Company is to take the Panama Railroad after the completion of the canal at \$14,000,000, it having cost but \$7,000,000, and that the Railroad road Company is to receive 40,000,000 francs in canal stock. In addition the Company is authorized to reserve 10 per cent of its shares for the benefit of the founders and aiders of the Messrs. Lesseps, Appleton, and Wyse urged the Paris Congress to take the Panama route, which Paris Congress to take the Panama route, which is under their control, and that they will make handsome sums should their scheme succeed. Efforts will be made to secure, before the recess, the passage of a bill appointing a commission of competent persons from military, naval, and civil life to determine the best route

for an interocean canal, and to prevent such great work falling into the hands of speculators. THE UTE QUESTION.

do not appear to care where the Convention is held, for they claim that the work of the Convention consists merely in a formal ratification of a choice that has already been made by the people.

Sherman's friends claim to have no preference, but there do not appear to be many 8berman men among the members of the National Committee. The Sherman men, of course, prefer Cincinnati, but that city seems to

icers just arrived from the West that a general

men, who live in the polygamous relation, of the right to vote or hold office. The first and second sections of this bill are as

follows:

That hereafter no persons shall be entitled to vate at any election held in any Territory of the United States, or be eligible to held any office of the United States or those of any Territory, wao, at the time of offering to vote or of being chosen to any such office, is a bigamist or polygamist, or living with and claiming to oe the hus hand of more than one woman, recognizing or claiming them as his wives, whether married to any of them by the ordinary rites and ceremonies of marriage, or by the rites, ceremony, or proceeding known as sealing, or any other ceremony of proceeding claimed or understood to create either an ordinary, merely temporal, or a spiritual marriage, whereby he recognizes her as either a temporal or spiritual wife; who is an habitual violator of the laws of the United States prohibiting bigsmy and polygamy.

and the fact of cohabitation sufficient proof of a polygamous marriage, and providing that the statute of limitations cannot be pleaded by a colygamist until two years after the last act of cobabitation, will also be brought forward. Mr. Willits has had several conversations with the President on the subject, and he says that President Hayes is very carnest in his desire that some way should be found to make the anti-polygamy laws more perfect and effective.

INTERIOR PORTS. DEFECTS IN THE IMMEDIATE-TRANSPORTATION

ACT.
Special Dispatch to The Tribu Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—Some defects have been discovered in the bill introduced by Mr. Aldrich relative to the immediate-transportation act, and it is thought it will be necessary to make some important amendments in the Committee. A comparison of the law which it is proposed to ame with the text of the bill shows that the ports of Huron, Mich., and Evansville, Ind., are omitted from the benefits of the proposed law. Of course the Indiana and Michigan members will insist that the bill would not allow importers at the Western termini any drawbacks if goods are not to break bulk at the first port of entry. The present law as to drawbacks requires that the goods shall be bramined at the first port of entry in order to entitle the importer to any drawback claim for damage. The purpose of this is that the Government may ascertain whether the damage in fact occurred in transit. Conger, of Mienigan, who has been relied upon, of course, to support the bill, says that the importers could not import directly under a bill which would exclude them from the benefits of drawback claims for damage, which they can now make on entering the goods at New York. bulk at the first port of entry. The present law

MEMPHIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—The Committee appointed to make the sanitary survey of Memphis, including the house-to-house inspection, recommend:

proper superintendence and subsequent care of the sanitary work to be undertaken by the city. This will involve, among other things, the employment of a trained and thoroughly competent sanitary officer, and it is absolutely necessary that such intelligent superintendence and care shall be provided and continued if good results are to be obtained from any comprehensive system of municipal sanitation.

system of municipal sanitation.

2. That as soon as possible there shall be carried out a methodical and thorough system of opening, ventilating, and chilling of all houses in the city, whether occupied or unoccupied.

3. That it is important that the city shot have control of the water-works, at least

have control of the water-works, at least to such an extent as to insure a change in the present source of supply, and also to insure that a sufficient amount of water for against purposes shall at all times be at the discosal of the city. The use of all polluted claterns and wells should be at once discontinued.

4. That a large number of houses in the city should be condemned for down, and the material destroyed by fire.

5. A system of sewerage should be introduced that would discharge the subsoil drainage, etc., into the Mississippi River. This, it is estimated, will require the expenditure of \$25,000. The connection of houses with this system of sewerage should be under municipal control, and in accordance with specifications prepared by the senitary authorities:

6. That the bayous, with a sufficient strip on

berself in order to save me, I would not love her with one-half the love I now bear her."

There can be little doubt that most men and women feel the force of this. The old law would not permit a wife to testify in behalf of her husband, for it took it for granted that she would tell a lie if necessary to save her husband and the father of her children from a felon's dreadful death. That rule has now been relaxed and the wife may testify in her husband's defense, but still the jury cannot ignore her strong incentive, nay her righteous incentive, to perjury. A woman who would not lie to save her husband from the scaffold is hard to find, and when found would not be very attractive to the majority of men.

FIRES.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK. LITTLE ROCK, Ark. Dec. 14.—About 8 a. m

to-day the two-story brick livery-stable occupied by J. Gillis, corner of Scott and Elm streets

was discovered in flames, and, in a few hours

despite the efforts of the fire department, owing to the inflammable character of the contents, it

was wholly destroyed. The flames communicated to the cotton compress adjoining it, and it was also destroyed. The family of Gillis were

asleep in the second story, and, the only safe avenue of escape being cut off when they were

aroused, Mr. Gillis and wife dropped their chil-

dren out of a window to the ground below on

Scott street. The wite was suffocated by the

smoke, and, falling back, she was burned. Gills jumped from the window, and was picked

CHICAGO. A still alarm to Engine Company No. 18 was caused by a fire in Hunt, Barnes & Co.'s oyster-

ouse at No. 18 Dearborn street, caused by a

soldering-iron setting fire to a bench. No damage, except breaking a large pane of glass in order to get at the fire.

A still alarm to the A. D. T. office, No. 257
West Madison street, and thence transmitted to chemical engine No. 1, was false. It could not be ascertained who gave the alarm.

NATIONAL DAIRY FAIR.

Illinois Leads in the Exhibit of Choice But-ter and Wisconsin in Cheese-Increased Interest in the Exhibition.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 .- There was a much

larger attendance at the Dairy Fair this after-

noon and evening than on any previous day,

and to-night the scene was very bright. The

prospects for next week are still more hopeful,

s those in control have seen the folly of charg-

ing 50 cents admission and decided to come down to popular prices. At 25 cents a head there will

loubtless be a crowd, and the general interes

in dairy matters will rapidly increase and de-

velop itself. The reason why the attendance of

Western dairymen and farmers is not greater was explained to me to-night. When Col.Littler,

of Davenport, Ia., Secretary of the National

Cheese and Butter Association, was engaged in working up an interest among the dairymen of

the West respecting this exhibition it was ex-pected he would be able to offer them reduced

rates of fare to New York and return, so that

large pumber would avail themselves of the

excursion opportunity. Commissioner Fink decided against any reduction on the trunk

lines, however, and that put a damper on the project at once. The Western dairymen could not afford to leave

their work and bear the expense of a long trip East to exhibit products,

he largest prize for which would be \$50, and

that a chance. This result was a great disappointment to hundreds of agriculturists West.

They have responded better than might have

call for exhibits, and the West leads the East in

fair given in the latter's own territory. In

tne instance of butter, 1 am informed that Illi-nois and Iowa are decidedly ahead of all com-

probable these States will secure some twenty premiums each in the different classes for but-

ter. Eastern buyers say there has been steady and great improvement in the character of the Illinois butter prod-

uct, and while the climate is not so

favorable for cheese-making as in other locali-

ties, as to butter no section can now claim superiority to Illinois. As to cheese, Wisconsin is said to lead. It will be matter for pride if Wis-

consin dairies surpass the famed ones of New

York in cheese-making. New England has a surprisingly scanty and poor showing in com-parison with the West. The judges in the

cheese and butter departments nearly finished

their testing to-day and will report early next week. They are the only persons who have been

each side to insure their control and freedom from pollution, should be made the property of the city, for securing drainage and as a public park, the banks being properly grassed, and a constant stream of clear water be secured. The backing-up of high water from the river into the bayou should be prevented by means of a dam, in connection with which must be provided pumping machinery to dispose of the ordinary flow during such period of high water.

7. That a system of building regulations be enacted and enforced, providing that no buildings shall be hereafter crected in the city unfees the plans have been approved by sanitary suthority, and that the construction shall also be subject to its inspection and approval. All condemned buildings whose lower floors are less than two feet from the ground should be raised to that hight as early as is possible, and in future all dwellings should be built with their lower floors at least two feet from the ground. Also that all cellars and basements should be freely ventilated. All this should be enforced by municipal authority.

NOTES AND NEWS.

SHORT SESSIONS THIS WEEK. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.-The present ention of the Democrats is to have a brief ing the coming week, unless business wholly ditical in its character can be found to

THE NEW VIRGINIA SENATOR. The Virginia Republicans who acted with the Readjusters are claiming that Gen. Mahone, just nominated for United States Senstor, will e certain to act with the Republicans in Conse. This is stoutly deuted by Democrats but Republicans who make the statement say that they have it from Mabone himself.

THE RELLOGG-SPOFFORD CASE. It is informally announced that the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will re-port that neither Kellogg nor Spofford was leogg be declared vacant, that the Legislature isiana ma, elect a Senator.

The caucus of Democratic Senators has de-ermined that Gen. Walker must give a share of appointments of Supervisors of the Census to nations to be made by the President on the

VIRGINIA COLORED REPUBLICANS. Mr. Rainey, the former colored Congressman from South Caroline, has just arrived from a visit to Virginia. He went there to induce the colored Republicans to unite with the "Funders." He returns with very ent views. He says the Republican e acting with the Readjusters; that the latter not favor repudiation; and that the Repub licans have so acted in order to relieve them the Democrats have pursued them for years. This legislation includes laws by which the ping-post has been established, educational acilities have been denied, an unjust capitation ax levied, and a chain-gang system es the most petty offenses, and the Republic ans denied representation on the Boards of the Canvassers of Elections. Mahone and his Readters promise to repeal all these laws, and the tepublicans believe in him. The Democracy is odivided into factions as a consequence of his contest that Mr. Rainey does not think a nurion will be possible for the Presidential section.

JUDGE HUNT, of the United States Supreme Court, say that he will resign as soon as a bill is passed through Congress to enable him to take advantage of the Retirement law, by which those who have served ten continuous years and arrived at the age of 70 can be retired upon full pay. There is not much doubt that such a law can be cassed.

CASUALTIES.

WRECKED AND SAVED. LONG BRANCH, Dec. 14.—At 8 o'clock this norning the schooner Artie Garwood went ore here, and the Life-Saving Stations Nos. 4 and 5 did some quick and gallant work ining the seven men composing the crew. The crew were in the rigging, and fast chilling with cold, as the sea was dashing over the decks, works were breaking up fast, and each sea seemed as if it would break the vessel in pieces. Slowly the men crept along the rigging, and resched a rope thrown them, and, in ten or fifteen minutes, had the rope attached to a block fast to the top of the foremast, and soon the life-saving crew were hauling the breeches buoy to the vessel. In less than thirty minutes after the line was thrown, the four men on the foremast rigging had been brought to shore, one by one. As the three men on the mainmast could not get over to the foremast to reach the breeches buoy, it was determined by the life-saving crews to try the boat, which they did successfully, bringing all three men from the mainmast to the shore safe in less than fifteen minutes. One of the crew was almost frozen, and bad to be lifted out-of the rigging into the boat, and carried from it to the East-Ead Hotel, where everything was inveadiness for the comfort of the shipwrecked. As the vessel came ashore in broad daylight, in the middle of the town, the workings of the life-saving crews were seen by hundreds of people, who, unmindful of the pouring rain, stood on the shore until the last man was brought from the wreck.

DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.
WHITEHALL, N. Y., Dec. 14.—A train on the
Central Vermont Railroad, last evening, ran off the track, near Addison Junction drawbridge.

The engine went down an embankment forty feet, killing Engineer Stinson, Fireman Mark-ham, and Lyman, engineer of the drawbridge.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 13.—One of the wounded men taken out from under the fallen bank at Plattamouth, yesterday morning, died late last night. His name was William Arthur. This makes three deaths from this accident. Another death may follow. The rest of the injured men are all right.

FATAL INJURY.

special Disputch to The Pribuna

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 14.—Fred Voetler,
a farmer, aged 37 years, was thrown from a wagon by a runaway team, last night, two miles west of this city, and so badly injured that he died at 2 o'clock this morning. Deceased formerty lived at Salem, O., where the interment will take place.

BADLY DAMAGED. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 14.—The Pacific Mail steamer Clyde, from New York for Aspinvall, was towed in here by the steamer Blackatone, with the loss of her propeller, shaft broken, and engine damaged.

THE SEAMEN'S CONVENTION.

Ascelal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BUFFALO, Dec. 14.—The annual Convention of the Chicago Seamen's Union continued in session Saturday at the Continental Hotel, and a considerable amount of business was transacted. Heretofore representatives from Toronto, Kingston, and Port Hope have been admitted into meetings of the Union, but had no voice whatever. It was decided to admit these branches, which together have 1,000 members, into the full privileges and benefits of the Union, making in all ten branches. The Union is in a very flourishing condition, has 5,000 members, and \$5,000 in the treasury. Several important matters will be touched upon in convention to-morrow.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
LOWDON, Dec. 14.—The steamships City of New York and Lessing, the latter for Hamburg,

MOVILLE, Dec. 14.-Arrived, Circaestan, from sw York, Dec. 14.-Arrived, Spain, from

PARALYZED IN CHURCH,
MEMORIA, Dec. 14.—The Rav. George White,
ector of Calvary Episcopal Church, was stricken
als morning with paralysis while addressing a
meday-echool class. He was removed to his
sidence on a litter. His condition is extremepritical. He is 82 years old, and universally

FOREIGN.

Sympathy Meetings in Various Parts of Ireland Yesterday.

The Gathering at Ballina Notably Large and Very Orderly.

That at Carrick-on-Shannon Devoid of All Sensational Interest.

Fighting Before Cabul Reported to Have Been Quite Severe.

Gen, Roberts Succeeds in Driving the Enemy and Capturing the Hill.

Losses to the British Considerable, and to the Natives Enormous.

Reorganized Ministry Probable in France Before the New Year.

New Regulations Relative to the Sale Explosive Materials in Russia,

THE BALLINA MEETING. LONDON, Dec. 14.—Several large land-agita ion meetings were held in the West of Ireland to-day. The meeting at Ballina was presided over by a Catholic clergyman. A corps of pikewere read from Parnell, Patrick James Smyth. John O'Connor Power, and Edmund Dwyer Gray, apologizing for their absence. Amo the speakers were several Catholic clergymen Government reporters were present taking notes of the speeches. Browne, in his address, stated some of the causes of the distress in Ireland to be the competition of American produce and bad seasons at home. All of the speakers advocated the peasant proprietary system, a resolution in favor of which was adopted.

Another meeting was held at Carrick-on-Shannon, whereat Davitt, Daly, Killen, and recently-released prisoners,

BRENNAN INDICTED. The Grand Jury at Carrick-on-Shannon has returned a true bill against Brennan. A BIG GATHERING.
Eight thousand persons were present at the

lina meeting and 3,000 at the meeting at Carrick-on-Shannon DAVITT, DALY, AND KILLEN.

No authoritative information is received of the withdrawal of the prosecution of Davitt, Daly, and Killen.

Cable Special to The Tribune.

DUBLIN, Dec. 13.—The farmer Dempsey and his family, who were evicted from their holding at Loonamoor yesterday by a sub-Sheriff of Mayo with a large force of police, remained upon the scenelof their eviction throughout the night. The spectacle was pitiful, and the sight of the meless family sitting on the road tend to impress the multitude of people gathered from the surrounding country with a more favorable opinion of the land laws and the manner of their

execution. The Dempseys were taken to Balleni to-day, where they were afforded temporary shelter and food. The people made no disturbance, nor any attempt to regain possession of the premises. The police also remained on guard until this morning.

Placards have been posted throughout County Kerry, it is believed at the instance of the O'Donoghue, who has heretofore opposed the Nationals, calling for a monster meeting at Killarney on the 26th inst. The language of the placards is violent, but advises agitation within the law.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The News' Dublin dispatch confirms the statement of a correspondent that the prosecution against Davitt, Daly, and Killen will not be pressed.

AFGHANISTAN.

M'PHERSON'S FAILURE.
CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.—Gen. Roberts telegraphs
a confirmation of the report of Gen. McPherson's partial failure in his attempt Friday to capture the ridge above Bala-Hissar, at Cabul.

ROBERTS' VICTORY.

On Saturday morning Gen. Baker attacked the Afghans' position with two and one-half regiments infantry, two regiments cavalry, and eight guns, and succeeded in capturing the hill and driving the Afghans from all their positions.

MUST HOLD HERAT.

A letter dated Candahar, the 1st inst., and published at Bombay, says: "Gen. Stewart has been instructed to send a messenger to Ayoub Khan, the Afghan commander of Herat, requiring him to hold Herat in the name of the British Government, and threatening an advancement thither of a British force in case of his fasture to do so."

THE AFGHANS DEFEATED.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Gen. Roberts telegraphs from Cabul, under date of the 13th inst., that the enemy have been defeated on all sides, but that, notwithstanding their heavy losses, parties of Afghans still remain in the neighborhood. Gen. Roberts announced his intention to attack on the 14th inst. (to-day) unless these parties disperse. The total British loss during the three days' fighting is forty-three killed, including six officers, and seventy-six wounded, of

whom ten are officers. NOT SO CONFIDENT. Special Disputch to the Tribune.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The attempt to assasinate Lord Lytton, officially described as a drunken freak, is insignificant politically, but Anglo-Indians consider that this, coming with the Afghan news, may indicate much more disaffection than the authorities confess. The gravity of the Cabul news is acknowledged, and arouses mill-Cabul news is acknowledged, and arouses military and political apprehensions that, owing to the rigid censorship, the whole truth is upknown. Nobody believes the official accounts are complete. The Ministerial organs admit a mishap, admit that the hold on Cabul is jeopartized, and admit that the previous official assurances respecting pacification were deceptive. They warm the Government against further progress toward annexation. The Liberal journals frankly say that Gen. Roberts is

His whole force of 5,000 men is pitted against the entire Afgban army, the strength of which is unknown, but it is admitted to be 10,000 strong. Tribes are rising on every side. The Kohistanis, who were lately reported as surrendering their arms, nevertheless send 8,000 troops. What Lord Lytton called a "hostile Ghunne gathering," means 7,000 soldiers, well armed and well led: Military critics agree that the Afghan movements show surprising strategic ability. Nevertheless, it is believed that Gen. Roberts is likely to overcome the precent attack, as he bolds strongly-fortified positions about Cabul; but, unless he is victo-FIGHTING POR LIFE.

are upeasy from daily accumulating evidence of merciless crucities perpetrated on the Afghans. TAKOOB KHAN. A dispatch from Calcutta says Yakoob Khan has arrived at Lahore. He will immediately proceed to Meerut, where he will be detained for the present.

A Candahar dispatch states it is now certain that Ayoob Khan moved out of Herat with his troops a fortnight ago and proceeded to Urdubagh. THE GHUZNESS REINFORCED.

A Bombay dispatch says: "The Ghuznee force has been swollen by great numbers of men from native tribes, and the aggregate force ed to us is very large. THE NATIVE FORCE AT CABUL. A dispatch from Bombay rays the enemy in the vicinity of Cabul numbers 12,000 men.

FRANCE.

THE MINISTRY TO BE REORGANIZED.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The Temps asserts that the Ministry will avail themselves of the retirement of Leroyer from the Ministry of Justice to reconstitute the Cabinet of their own motion. In the reorganization Waddington will only retain the foreign portfolio. The choice for Premier lies between Leon Say, Minister of Finance, and De Freyciact, Minister of Public Works. If De Freycinct accepts the leadership, he will have complete freedom of action in choosing his colleagues, and, when the Cabinet is formed, he will, with them, determine upon a common pro-No modification of the Ministry will be made until the adjournment of the Chambers.

REMOVING JUDGES. A committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the resolution to suspend operation of the law declaring that Judges shall be irremovable, was elected yesterday. Nine members layor and two are opposed to suspension of the law. All the Ministers absented themselves from their respective bureaux during the elections. BONAPARTIST ELECTED. Marius Martin, Bonapartist, was elected to the Municipal Council, besting a Republican op-

ponent by a large majority. AIDING A BAILWAY. LONDON, Dec. 14.—A Paris dispatch says the Chamber of Deputies agreed to vote 600,000 francs for the prosecution of the Sahara Railway survey.

THE NEW CABINET. It is now certain that De Freyeinet will be charged with the reconstitution of the Cabinet. It may be concluded that a new Cabinet will govern the country before the end of the year.

SPAIN.

SLAVERY IN CUBA. MADEID, Dec. 14.-The Senate yesterday con finned the discussion of the bill for the aboli tion of slavery in Cuba. Senors Ruiz and Gomez spoke in opposition to the bill. The Ministeria ournals to-day announce the Cabinet Council letermined to take no steps regarding mem bers of the minority absenting themselves from the Chambers. They also state that Seno Canovas del Castillo has had interviews with Gen. Martinez Campos and Senor Queseda, both of whom condemn the attitude of the miority.

PRIVILEGES OF MINORITIES. PARIS, Dec. 14.—A Madrid dispatch, dated Saturday, says: All factions of the Opposition are assembled in their bureaux, deliberating upon the proposition to issue the manifesto de claring that the Opposition does not wish to impede transaction of solid des not wish to impede transaction of public affairs, but on desires to uphold the privileges of misoritic and, after the publication of the manifesto, t retire from the Chamber.

THE CONFLICT. LONDON, Dec. 14.—A Madrid correspondent announces that no eitting of the Lower House will take place until the conflict between the Cabinet and the opposition is decided. Canovas del Castillo insists upon an unconditional return of the Opposition to the House.

BUSSIA.

EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS. Sr. Peressure, Dec. 14.—The Governor-General of Kharkoff has issued an order prohibiting the public manufacture, sale, or posses sion of any explosive materials.

NO CHANGES. LONDON, Dec. 14.-A Vienna dispatch says: Prince Gortschakoff is represented to have sent a circular to the Powers emphatically denying

NO SIGNIFICANCE. A dispatch from Berlin says: In Russian circles the visit of Schouvaloff to Bismarck is regarded as without political significance.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says Russian revolutionary papers are being smuggied into Russia from Switzerland. One has been discovered containing a letter from Vera Sassuletch explaining her attack on Trepoff.

THE SURRENDER OF GUSINJE. LONDON, Dec. 14.—Paris newspapers print a Vienna telegram which asserts that Russia has stantinople to accelerate the surrender of Gus inje to the Monten egrins.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 14.—The Porte has sent a circular to its representatives abroad reciting the measures taken to secure the surren-der of Gusinje, and expressing the hope that the Montenegrins will not precipitate matters, as some delay is necessary if bloodshed is to be avoided.

VARIOUS.

AIDING AUSTRIA. VIENNA, Dec. 14.—Germany, at the reques of Austria, has instructed commanders of Ger man ships in Peruvian waters to protect the Austrian Consulates if they are imperiled on account of the war between Chili, Peru, and MURHTAR PASRA.

A telegram from Cettinje announces that Mukhtar Pasha, who is at Presrend with ten battalions, has asked for reluforcements, and that twenty battalions have started to his relief. . GONE TO SEE BIRMARCK.

Lowbon, Dec. 14.-Lord Dufferin has A dispatch from Cairo states that Gordon Pasha will remain at Massowah until the battal-ion of infantry strives.

THE AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR. A Constantinople dispatch announces the de-parture of Count Zichy, Austrian Ambassador. GOING TO BURMAH.

GOING TO BURMAN.

The Twentieth Madras Infantry have been ordered to prepare immediately for active service in Burmah.

BECEDING.

A Pesth dispatch announces the rivers having their source in Transylvania are rapidly falling. their source in Transylvania are rapidly falling.

That Thrilling Scene in the Hayden Trial.

There was a thrilling scene in the Hayden trial on Wednesday last when Mrs. Hayden wife of the accused, was on the witheras-stand. Mrs. Hayden has shown wonderful quickness and discretion in the testimony she has given, and has testified to facts which go far to contradict the theory of the prosecution. At length the prosecution put to her this question:

"As Mr. Hayden, the accused, is your husband, the father of your three children, a devoted husband to a loving wife, and as you have always, and do now, maintain the pleasantest relations with him, as you have implicit confidence in his innocence, as you believe that if he suffers the ignominious punishment that must befail him in case he is found guilty will be unjust, would you, Madame, under such circumstances and under oath, make a misstatement to save bim, whom you love better than your life, from punishment?"

Mrs. Hayden gave away under the atrain. She burst into tears. Many of the spectators wept in sympathy with her. The scene was intensely dramatic. The counsel for the defense bade ner not answer and said that the question was "an insult." The counsel for the State, however, said:

"It is not an insult. Far be it from me to in-

not answer and said that the question was "an insult." The counsel for the State, however, said:

"It is not an insult. Far be it from me to insult a loving wife and a lady like the one now on the witness-stand. I would say nothing to hart her feelings except what duty compels me to tay. It is no insult to a devoted wife to intimate that in order to save the life of her husband she would, if necessity compelled her to do so, perjure herself. It is rather an honor to her: A woman who loves as she loves, if she thought her husband must suffer an ignoralinous punishment, would exagerate, prevaricate, and, if necessary, tell an absolute falsebood to save him, and though she should violate the law in so doing, I should honor her for it. I should expect my wife to do that for me. This is no Usopia, and perfection has not been and never will be reached. If I were in a similar position to the accused, and my wife, mother to six children whom kind Providence has seen it to bless us with, were in the place of the witness, and I thought she would not exagerate and prevariests, and, if necessary, perjure

TAKING A REST.

Gen. Grant Passed a Very Quiet Sunday in Pittsburg;

Going to Church in the Forenoon, and Visiting with Friends.

Everything Ready to Make an

Early Start Eastward To-Day. The First Point for a Halt and a Recep-

tion Will Be the City of

Harrisburg. Brief Sketch of the Pittsburg Banquet Last Saturday

Some of the Toasts and the Responses That Were Made Thereto.

Evening.

IN PITTSBURG.

Gillis jumped from the window, and was picked up in an unconscious condition from injuries about the head. It is thought be inhated flames, and is fatelly injured. Both children are severely injured. About ten horses and several carriages and buggies were destroyed. About 100 bales of cotton were burned at the compress. The loss—about \$10,000—is entire on the stable and stock. The building befonced to Bishop Fitzgerald. The compress is injured \$25,000; insurance only \$1,000. Ten thousand dollars on the burned cotton.

A fireman named Brown, of Urquhart Hose Company, was dangerously hurt from falling down the outer stairway of Odd-Fellows' Building to escape the falling front. HOW THE GENERAL SPENT SUNDAY. PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 14.-If ever a man needed rest, and had cause to bless the institu unday, it was Gen. Grant when he retired last night, after his exciting and almost peaseless round of rapid railroad traveling, riding in pro cessions in all sorts of weather, grasping hands of all possible shapes, sizes, and conditions of cleanliness, banqueting when fasting were bet-ter, and of being talked at, and talking back for five days on the trip around the circle from Chicago to Pittsburg. He made no secret of it that he was tired when he arrived here, and the Pittsburgers did the graceful thing for him by changing their program in several in-stances so as to make it less wearing upon him in his worn-out condition. In the evening the banquet was shortened up on his account, and when your average after-dinnerspeaker consents to be cut down in the proper presentation of his glowing periods, there are apt to be very good

and sufficient reasons for such powerful seif-This morning the General got upat a Christian hour, breakfasted in comfort, and with the serenity of mind that comes from knowing you have got the day before you, and afterwards

DRESSED FOR CHURCH, and thereby bangs on incident. The Grand Army folks had appointed a committee to escort him to Christ Methodist Church on Pennsylvania avenue; so had the church people. One committee yielded, and gave way to another. each preferring in bonor one above the other, to use churchly language, until the long and short of it was that neither Committee out in an appearance at the hotel, either at the appointed our or at any other bour during the day What was everybody's business became nobody's business, and finally the General had go down stairs and ask the way the church himself. While in the rotunds of the hotel he met a gentleman who had known him for years,—Gen. Kane,—and who volun-teered to accompany him. The offer was sccepted, and the two men walked to church, just as any two men would ordinarily do, their passage along the streets creating no excitement, no rush, or anything of the sort. They arrived at the church about 11:30, when the pastor, the Rev. W. W. Ramsey, had gotten about half

LONG AND HIGHLY-DOCTRINAL SERMON on the greatest of all gifts, charity. The distinguished arrivals created no buzz of excite ment. They were shown to a pew well in front, where they could hear the spiritual comfort dispensed from the pulpit. The remainder of the sermon, like the foregoing portion, condistinguished worshiper in the new although his presence apparently suggested to the minis-ter that it was incumbent upon him to draw it ont as long and fine as possible.

When the services were over Gen. Grant his solitary escort passed out through the crowd, which by this time seemed to realize who was among them, and manifested some degree of interest in getting a good look at the Gen-eral's face. On returning to the hotel, Gen. and Mrs. Grant chatted for an hour or two with Gen. and Mrs. James L. Brisbin, who had come on from Philadelphia to return with the party. on from Philadelphia to return with the party. Gen. Brisbin, by the way, is stationed at Fort Ellis, Montana, but is now in the East on a furlough. In the afternoon Gen. Grant called on Mrs. Judge Jones, on Duquesne Way, an old family friend, took Inrch, and returned to the hotel, where he dined with Mrs. Grant in the evening, and talked over the arrangements for leaving fittsburg with Judge Fetterman, Liout-Gov. Latta, and Superintendent Pitcairn, of the Pennsylvania Central.

A few more callers were received during the evening, and, at 10:15, Gen. and Mrs. Grant were escorted to the Union Depot by Col. Latta. There they got on board their private car, which was run out on the road for a distance of three miles, where it "tied up" all night. The object in all this, of course, was to

bject in all this, of course, was to from the botel in the morning, and to give the General and Mrs. Grant a quieter place to spend the night than at the Union Depot. The Lieutenant-Governor and his staff, the delegation appointed by the Pennsylvania Legislature to welcome him to and ascort him through the State, Gen. and Mrs. Brisbin, Tig. Tribung special correspondent, and the representatives of the Philadelphia papers will leave the Union Depot in their special car at 6 o'clock in the morning, and the train will be made up at the point where Gen. Grant's car was taken for the night. Gen. and Mrs. Tyner left the party last night, proceeding direct to Washington.

The distance between here and Histrisburg is GET RID OF AN MARLY START The distance between here and Harrisburg is 248 miles, and the special will make it in seven hours, including a stop at Altoona, where a re-ception is threatened.

TOASTS AND RESPONSES.
Special Dispatch to The Tribana.
Pritisburg, Pa., Dec. 13.—After getting rid of the Club, the General had his time for an of the Club, the General had his time for an hour or so more to himself, and devoted it to preparing himself for the banquet which came off in the hotel dining-room, handsomely decorated for the occasion. At 8 o'clock about 250 people sat down, the General being placed between John H. Rickettson and Judge Stow, two prominent Republicans of Allegheny County. Grace was said by the Rev. Mr. Hartman, who had to be longer than he perhaps generally is in order to longer than he perhaps generally is in order to bring Gen. Grant into his suppliestion. After the courses had been gone through with and the cigars were passed, Mr. Rickettson, as Chairman of the banquet, called the board to order, and announced that, owing to the near approach of Sunday, the speeches must be

cheese and butter departments nearly finished their testing to-day and will report early next week. They are the only persons who have been able to get at the inside merits of the cheese boxes, and ought to be full of their subject after two days' work. The total number of entries of butter is 540, of cheese 504, and of dairy implements of all kinds 300.

This evening the asnounced address was not delivered, owing to the illness of Mr. Ballantyne, of the English Parliament. In place of it, Frank Moulton introduced Thomas Leaming, of Montreal, who spoke as a representative of Canada's dairy interest. Mr. Moulton alinded to the fact that Canada had of late years been progressing more rapidly in various interests than the United States had. This was because her necessities to progress were imperative. He warned the dairymen of this country not to rest secure and indifferent because of their resources and prosperity, but to recognize that they must work with all their energy if they would compete successfully with Canada in supplying the dairy markets of the Old World. Mr. Leaming said the day was past when a man was ashamed to be called a Canadian, and also when cotton was king. The recent figures of export show that cheese and butter were now king and queen and rule the industries of this country. Canada, he said, was not afraid of the United States in respect to the quality of dairy products. She was here as a competitor and opponent, and did not intend to give up her rivalry or allow Americas to take away her place in the English market. He thought the rivalry would go on in harmony and develop this great interest in both countries. Mr. Leaming spoke of the Americans as runaway boys, and said, when they got tired of democracy, Canada and the good old mother country would take them all back again. This created much amusement, and brought to his feet Col. Littler, the hearty and humorous Iowan, who believes there is but one country and Chicago the centre of the mast, and brought in the West. When he was in London cut Down to Five Minutes, and set out upon an address to Gen. Grant which was replete with the language of enlogy as he recounted the guest's illustrious deeds and spoke of his magnificent receptions abroad. Six years had passed since he attended another memorable banquet with Gen. Grant, and after an absence of two and a half years the hero of Vicksburg and Appomattox returned to find, thanks to the financial policy inangurated during his Administration, the clouds of financial reversion scattered, the sun of prosperity shining, and the Continent spanned from ocean to ocean by the rainbow of hope. He had traveled in foreign lands, but his countrymen in their hearts had traveled with him. [Applause.] They all recognized in the welcome accorded him by all the nations the judgment of prosperity upon his life and services to his country in the supreme crists of her history. Though he had come back to us CUT DOWN TO PIVE MINUTES,

toast of the evening, "Our Guest," and the toast-master, Mr. W. D. Moore, would read the sentiment. [Applause.] Mr. Moore, who has been the leader of the Democracy of Allegheny County for years, in view of the fact that the steness of the hour would not allow him to respond to the toast assigned farther down on

the program, asked, and was granted leave, to make what he called A FEW STATEMENTS OF FACTS He began by telling how his family were enveloped in Grant's advancing army at Port Gibson, and how he met Gov. Yates, Masonically sen, and now ne met tooy. I ates, Masonically and otherwise [laughter], and got from him a order from Grant discharging from custody, his boys, and some other people and boys, who had gone down to see the fight, and had been put in the guard-house along with others. In

response to Mrs. Moore's request, Gen. Grant sent her a note stating that she was at liberty at any moment to come into Port Gibson with her friends and children, women and children being non-combatants, whom he didn't make war upon. [Applause.] On another occasion some of the able-bodied men down there asked to get out of the place for the reason that they could be better taken care of up North and at less expense, and Gen. Grant gave them passage on a gunboat and ordered them protected during heir passage up the river. [Applause.] With a grateful recollection of this act of kindness a grateful recollection of this act of kindness, it was with peculiar pleasure that the speaker propounded the following sentiment: "Our guest; the services which he has rendered his country have earned its endless gratitude and shed imperishable instreupon his own name wherever valor in the field, wisdom in council, and magnanimity and generosity to the fallen win the regard of men. He will be remembered and honored as we remember and honor those services to-night." [Applause.]

Gen. Grant, of course,

HAD TO RESPOND to the perfect ovation which was then tendered him. He was in his happest mood, and his re-ply provoked a good deal of merriment. It was as follows:

ply provoked a good deal of merriment. It was as follows:

Gentlement: This being Saturday night, we sto hardly in a condition to keep up longer than 12 o'clock. I supposed the limit that each one would occupy would not be over five minutes. In this instance we have heard two speeches that have been thirteen and a half minutes, and it gives me just about the time, a half-minute, that it generally takes me to say what I have on my mind. [Langhter.] My flowers of speech never were good, but my knowledge of mathematics was rather perfect. [Renewed laughter.] I have figured this down to a nicety. I have got just half a minute, and the more time I can apend in the way I am talking the less I will have to say. [More laughter.] The Vice-President has pleasantly aluded to the way in which I let an ablebedied man who was not carrying arms on our side escape to the North. Why, I-was down there just for that purpose, to get them up North, and when we couldn't get them up in any other way we were sending them up under goard [great merriment], and furnishing rations with them. We were always glad to get able-bodied men North, unless they had money to say their way and could support themselves, and did not require the services of a good able-bodied soldier, who was willing to guard them and keep them there. [Laughter.]

"Mr. President.—"No."

Grant—"Well, I assure yon that I will finish

"Mr. President, man't my time expired?"
The President. "No."
Grant. "Well, I assure you that I will finish
before this cigar goes out I aughter], and I will
do it by simply saying that I thank you for the
kind words that I have heard here this evening,
and I feel highly gratified that I am called upon so
early in the evening, because now I can sit here
and see all of you punished, and enjoy it." [Peals
of laughter.]

OTHER TOASTS. The next toast, "The President of the United States," was responded to by Maj. J. F. Slagle, who practically indorsed the political maxim that two good terms deserve another.

Judge J. M. Kirkpatrick responded to the toast "Our Country" in a way that was both

toast "Our Country" in a way that was both witty and eloquent.

The venerable toast, "The Army and Navy of the United States," called out a warm response from Judge F. H. Collier, who recalled the deeds of bravery performed by the valiant defenders of the Nation, who, like Col. Newcombe, had always been ready in the hour of danger to cry, "Adamms!"

John Dalzell responded eloquently to "The Memory of the Dead"; Maj. A. M. Brown, to "Our Sister States"; W. D. Moore, who found that he did have time, after all, to "The Volunteers of the Union"; Judge Agnew, to "Our Federal and State Judiciary"; Josiah Cohen, to "Our Adopted Citizons"; and W. C. Moreland, to "The Women of Our Country."

The feast of reason and the flow of eloquence

The feast of reason and the flow of eloquence were prolonged until shortly after midnight, when the banquet broke up, and Gen. Grant The program for Sunday is a brief one. Gen. Grant will attend Christ Methodist Church in the morning, and remain indoors the balance of the day, seeking all the rest he can get preparatory to his leaving for Harrisburg very early Monday morning.

RECEPTIONS AND SPEECHES.

HOW HE SPENT SATURDAY.

Special Dispetes to The Tribuna.

Pivrsburg, Dec. 13.—Gen. Grant left Columbus at 1 o'clock this morning, and thus got the first good night's rest he has had since leaving Chicago. He and Mrs. Grant breakfasted in their car in good season in the morning, while Gen. and Mrs. Tyner, Supt. Felton, of the Pan Handle, and THE TRIBUNE correspondent took their repast in Gen. Caldwell's car, just forward of Gen. Grant's. At Mansfield, eight miles from Pittaburg, the special was met by a delega-tion of Pennsylvanians, whose coach was soon at-tached to the train. This delegation was made up of three separate committees, one appointed by the Legislature at its last session, when it was supposed that they would go to Chicago and there welcome and escort the General to and there welcome and eacort the General to Pennsylvania; one, a special committee of the Citizens' Reception Committee; and the other representatives of the Pittaburg posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. Soon after the train started the entire delegation went to the General's car, where he was welcomed to the General's car, where he was welcomed to the State and its hospitalities extended to him. The General returned his thanks to the gentlemen for their kindness. Introductions followed, and the time was pleasantly passed until the train crossed the bridge and drew up at the Fourth avenue depot at 9 o'clock. The crowd expected that the train would have gone into the Union Depot, and, consequently, there were but few persons awaiying the arrival. The party was met by the Citizens' Reception Committee, who took them to the Menongahels House, where, for the first time since leaving Chicago, they had

Chicago, they had

AN HOUR OR MORE OF PRIVACT

before the round of receptions and speechmaking began. The first formal call of the day
was made at half-past 10 by a delegation of gentlemen from the Chamber of Commerce. The
Chairman made a brief speech, to which the
General responded. At noon the procession
took place,—a fine and attractive affair,—which
was followed by the formal welcome at Library
Hall on Penn avenue. The house was full to
overflowing. Judge Agnew delivered the formal address of welcome, to which Gen. Grant
briefly responded. At the conclusion of his
speech he went to one of the dressing-rooms,
and then left in his carriage for the hotel, baving
stood about all the reception be could manage,
not having eaten anything since the early moraing breakfast. Up to 6 o'clock he remained
quietly in his room, when ne was called on by
THE PRINCIPALS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
to whom he gave an andience. His reoly to the
remarks of Prof. Fulton was as follows:

GENTLEMEN: There is no interest in our country which I feel deserves more to be fostered than
that of the public school. Intelligence is the security of the Republic, as ignorance is the uphoider of monarchy. To insure ourselves against the
dissaters of war, particularly of civil war, we want
education diffused, that the minds of our youth
may be sufficiently tanget to road and to distinguiah between right and wrong, and with such education universally diffused the Republic can never
be in danger. I only regret that the statistics show
in our country as much illiteracy as is shown. I
was surprised at some figures that I beard repeated
within a few days; but, when we consider the infancy of our public-acheoi system, it is probably not so
much to be wondered at. My hope is that the day
will come, and that not far distant, when the
school facilities everywhere will be so that every
child may have the opportunity of receiving a common-school education at the expense of the State,
from State-soversignty,—it would be impossible. I
sund State afford the facilities white quires for a common school educ Gentlemen, I hope your efforts to the continue of the contin

versal, at least a very general, attendance of the children upon our public schools. [Applause.] CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.

. . . .

children upon our public schools. [Applauae.]

CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.

The school principals had no sooner left the General than the Central Grant Club, a somewhat famous organization which a few weeks ago sent the General some documents which had gotten badly mixed up, waited upon him under the tend of Angustus Braun, Superintendent of the Poor-Farm, who introduced a very young man by the name of Hayes, as the spokesman of the occasion. Mr. Hayer with a good deal of self-confidence, which wilted a trifle under the subsequent mild rebuke administered by the sharp, keen-witted man who isn't going to commit himself if he knows it, set out upon the following speech:

GEN. GRANT: On behalf of the Committee of the Grant Club of Western Pennsylvania. I desire to tender you their tribute of honor, believing, as they do, that the men who have made this Nation and its history grand and honorable should receive the highest honors within the gift of the people. We desire, in common with the people of this country, to extend to you our tribute, recogniting the services you have rendered to this contry, and your willingness and easerness at all times to promote its welfare and interests. The people throughout the land have said it, and thery has been taken up that the Presidential mantle of this country should fall upon you once again. The Grant Club of Western Pennsylvania, containing among its members a large number of reputable men in all business, believe to-day that the clear head, sound jungment, and indomitable will that carried the destinies of this country through the civil war, and in time of peace handed the helm of State, can gain control over the merests of this country. Understanding as I do the labors imposed on you, and the number of people who have been visibling you, I will be as brief a possible, and tender you the honors of this Cun, and, in closhny, will say the Western Districts of Pennsylvania has never been called upon by this country in vain when any interest of the country has been imperiled. [Applaus GEN. GRANT.

To this decidedly open bid Gen. Grant, with great advoltness, responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN: As citizens of Pennsylvania and of Allegheny County I am very glad to meet you, and your words of welcome are very cordial to ma. As a club, it is a political organization, or seems to be with you, and I have nothing to do with such matters. But it seems most of you have supported a man for an office that I never gave a vote for nor never will under any convention nor as the election. [Great laughter when the bidder perceived that the General was referring to most other than himself.] Gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you. [Applause.]

CRIMINAL NEWS.

AN OLD MYSTERY. ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 13.—The great myster that has in a measure surrounded the trage death of Christian Hollen, of Pecatonics, seems about to be cleared up. Two of the witnesses of the accident, who figured quite conspicuously at the Coroner's inquest, have skipped the country. Frank Rebel and Al Reeves are the parties, and kept the saloon in which the man spent the last moments of his life. The inquest has been in session two days now, and the testimony given by these men the first day was emphatically contradicted by them on the second day. The saloon these men kept is close to the bridge, and the dead man was found in the river. Ap examination of his remains shows that he was brutally wounded in a very tender spot, besides being otherwise bru Great excitement prevails, and these men have shown their guilt by thus leaving the town. Every effort will be made to capture them and return them to the County Jail to swait the pleasure of the Grand Jury, which meets in

ASSAULTED AND ROBBED. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

ADRIAN, Mich., Dec. 13.—At Tecumseh last evening Dr. E. House, a well-known dentist, while on his way to the Lake Shore Depot to meet friends, was assaulted by two men, robbed of \$38 in money, and left unconscious upon his railroad track. He was sufficiently aroused by the approaching train to endeavor to save himself, and escaped with the loss of a portion of his right hand. His condition to-day is reported critical. This afternoon a meeting of the citizens was held and \$500 promptly subscribed to accure the capture of his assailants, dead or alive.

CAUGHT AT LAST. DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 14.—L. H. Evans, an attorney of Gilman, Marshall County, who was indicted at Marshalltown last May for the embundred dollars, from Levi Kaulmann, of Iowa City, but who had thus far escaped arrest, was nabbed in this city to-day by the Marshall Coun-ty Sheriff, and started back to-night to meet his

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—A Canton (O.) special to the Commercial says that the jury to-day found Gustave Ohr guilty of murder is the first degree. John Whattmough, of Philadel-

phia, was the murdered man, and the crime was committed by Ohr and George Maine, in June last, near Alliance, O. Maine was tried first, and was found guilty of murder in the first degree. JEWELRY THIEF ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KEOKUK, Ia., Dec. 14.—George Rice very
rested here yesterday for entering the jewelry
shop of Julius Renaud in daylight and robus it of gold and jewelry valued at \$150. He has fifty skeleton keys on his person.

THE CENTAL SYSTEM.

The New York Grain-Dealers Bitterly Opposed to Its Adoption at the Present Time.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

New York, Dec. 13.—The excitement on the Produce Exchange over the ballot to decide whether the adoption of the cental system in May last should be rescinded so far as it reliant to transaction in grain was so great as to astronally interfere with business to-day. Fromment members gave their whole time to convenient members gave their whole time to convenient, and loud and angry discussions took place whenever the champions of the rival sides as on the floor. The opponents of the system was most aggressive in their canvase. At 4 o'clock the result was officially posted: Voice arises rescinding, 608; in favor, 605; majority for the system, 63. The vote was unusually large and close. The announcement was read with intense dissatisfaction by the grain-men, who openly proclaimed their latestion of refusing to abide by the result. They said they would, if necessary, dispanse with calls altogether, and, if driven to it, seeds from the Exchange, hire a room outside, and transact business to suit themselves. They claim they are not opposed to the cental system itself, but its introduction at present is suicidal to their interest. If Congress abould pass a law enforcing it throughout the cental system itself, but its introduction at present is suicidal to their interest. If Congress abould pass a law enforcing it throughout the cental system itself, but its introduction at present is suicidal to their interest. If Congress abould pass a law enforcing it throughout the cental system itself, our some day fixed shead, as The New York Grain-Dealers Bitterly O to their interest. If Congress should pass law enforcing it throughout the courtry on some day fixed shead, that all could prepare for it, the would rather favor it than otherwise. The assert that some of the principal commerciant centres of the Union have rejected it, south Chicago. Dealers in such places would have immense advantage over New York, parison larly in options, which require the utmorrapidity-in bidding and asking. A dealer in Chicago would be able to buy or sell ten lots which a New-Yorker was figuring out the relative difference between the price per busbel and gental on a single lot. In view of these ficial and of the fact that the business now doing a unprecedented in volume and occupies erromoment they can give to it, the grainment think it unfair to saddle upon them the issue of testing what is a mere experiment. The question is evidently not yet settied.

The friends of Mr. Barksdaie know that he has been vindicated most intelligent Grind Juriesmen of ail parties and of both retry ever had. And it is to be a commiss of this young gentlem from this time beneaforth to stone who had taken the life of an enuse or provocation to justify it. as powerful in punishing the wick shielding, as in this case, the inno

RELIGIO Prof. Swing's Sermon tral Church

The School-Houses and of To-D Evening Services at the

nue Church---The Y

THE SCHOOL

SERMON BY PROF. Prof. Swing preached yest The law was our schoolm Christ.—Oct., iii., 24. Among the buildings, sm have spring up along the mark the tastes or need of fail to see school-hou s o ol-house is as old as the Hebrew and Pagan temples, large place in history because were modest. It does not fig architecture as figure the Parthenons, or as figure th belisks; but we can now ceive that it stood everywhe ightened times. The Gre s higher order of servan hildren to school, them safe home again; and that there must have been itale ones assembled,-at le oclosure. Whether it was Greek theatre, whether chil winter or only in the dry oquiries with uncertain and It could not have taken the long to learn that the child the practical or beautiful th nd, after that information it was but a step to the idea be marked out and wailed in ones could learn the languag the passing day. The archi-of assembly must have been a modern wood-house or she Hebrew race came along to for all forms of assembl the perfect simplicity of t house from two considerate remains of educational arch ure, just like music, paintly the embodiment of the pron ope assure us that that Cor rope assure us that this cor-poligious mastery for many, its government was by King ure stands there in two for palaces,—thus pointing to t in heaven and on earth. Be of current thought, it must press only the most popular of faith or sentiment, for m stones at great expense t this logic the old school-ho great solid structure, becau-life in the long osst was no adult masculine, held high of ideas; woman ranked the eniid came last, and is neath the King, the Gener poet. Even in the most e Roman life the worth of a Roman life the worth of a crueily small. Away from estimate placed upon the labed rather than increase with such a low valuation, assemble in the school-romust have been of the Researchy no columns of researchy no columns of re-

Evidently no columns of r work, no lettered slabs, memory of this juvenile ed master must at times hav vere, for a classic historian anrly and repulsive a cer-bic intercourse with the his intercourse with the diers feared him as childre Thus from the insignifereatures, now so loved it inter that the ancient school and the second se eral, a very poor affair, for was weak, weak and chear that arose to express it. current information, and vatemple.

When one sees the scho from that wonderful groubers to form under the thousand vears aro, rinto America, until al assamed of their nambuilt a good building of their youth, one that civilization has advanced in costly shrines of has come to the architect university, the college, things of the common schomoney are going into the work, and arch, and con the old temples of the golin the odd numbers, "I and upwards, "that the thither, might not begin his left foot, that foot or up the currences of our up the entrances of our the children fly with eith

the children fly with ethicause in the era of the scides, and both feet of cupon any threshold of modern Deity says, "Su come unto Me," and cathey approach the shrine if only they will come. The feet; in our day God Would you read about her heaves of gigantic rowille, or study the sculpt New World is floating of that by the Hudson a stwas erected by the Nile. was erected by the Nile but would you read the pause as all the cross-ro the white school-house, pause before our great o ing the sea, meditate an among the elms at Oxto meditations let fail tear new temples, not of Ju ter Stator, but of man' this change of scene, m railway-car, flasbes fort But we dare not stay Sections, for having me school-honse, having se its youth by millions in human encampment, le uld wait within the what assemblage of es ing. It is said of an oi mountain be saw his m gling along in the valid that soon that multitue smorace of death. Kin saway! Conid we only is a day in June all of sembled in all their or and beauty of face, an and, better still, in all what tears should fail that earth had such a such bodies and heart time and sorrow had them the food of the west their sleep! By trouble are their of Blessed picture, if we reflection that they, to mail they, like the Pithe great and universalet us return to the before these formatives.

before these formatiched no choice but to what it had of fact an apen to a chronicle of XXV... 8) you will find his pupils who had becausty they did not a that which our from its or did they temporary beauty an comparison with a li thermore, that must progress which resu tion of that art in t that Hebrew allosio

GRANT CLUB.

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Augustus Braun, Superinar-Farm, who introduced a
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condidence, which wilted a
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sing speech:
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rn Pennsylvania, I desire
te of honor, believing, as
have made this Nation
henorable should who have made this Nation and honorable should receive this the gift of the people, an with the people of this you our tribute, recognizing the rendered to this countribute, recognizing the rendered to this countribute, and the said that the presidential mantle that the Presidential mantle that the Presidential mantle all upon your rest. he land have said it, and the ap that the Presidential mantle ld fall upon you once again. Western Pennsylvania, conmembers a large number of business, believe to-day that djuggment, and indointable the destinies of this country, and in time of peace handled an gain control over the introduced in the control over the introduced in the control over the introduced in the country of the country of the country large in the country is any interest of the country [Applause.]

[Applause.]

EM. GRANT.

Topen bid Gen. Grant, with esponded as follows:
citizens of Pennsylvania and y I am very glad to meet you, selcome are very cordial to me. littical organization, or seems. I have nothing to do with such sms most of you have supported that I never gave a voic for rany convention nor at the aughter when the bidders persensel was referring to none.] Gentlemen, I am very much applause.]

NAL NEWS.

LD MYSTERY Dec. 13.—The great myster inquest, have skipped the Rehel and Al Reeves are the the saloon in which the man ments of his life. The inquest in two days now, and the testihese men the first day was emdead man was found examination of his remains brutaliy wounded in a very t prevails, and these men have lt by thus leaving the town. be made to capture them and the County Jail to await the Grand Jury, which meets in

House, a well-known dentist, y to the Lake Shore Depot to s assaulted by two men, robbed, and left unconscious upon the He was sufficiently aroused by train to endeavor to save him-His condition to-day is reported ternoon a meeting of the citizens 500 promptly subscribed to se-of his assailants, dead or alive.

UGHT AT LAST. Disputch to The Tribune. In., Dec. 14.—L. H. Evans, an iman, Marshall County, who was reballtown last May for the em-ollections, amounting to several from Levi Kaulmann, of Iowa

BLE TO SWING. ec. 14.-A Canton (O.) spec al says that the jury to-day Ohr guilty of murder in the ohn Whattmough, of Philadel-hurdered man, and the crime was the hand George Maine, in June ace, O. Maine was tried first, and y of murder in the first degree.

THIEF ARRESTED. 15.5.
Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Dec. 14.—George Rice was arsterday for entering the jewelry Renaud in daylight and robbing

k Grain-Dealers Bitterly Op-ts Adoption at the Present

Dispatch to The Tribuse.

Dec. 13.—The excitement on the ange over the ballot to decide doption of the cental system in d be rescinded so far as it relates in grain was so great as to several to the second of the cental system. re with business to-day. Promi-gave their whole time to canvas-and angry discussions took piace champions of the rival sides met The opponents of the system were we in their canvass. At 4 o'clock officially posted: Vote against 38; in favor, 605; majority stem, 63. The vote was se and close. The announcement h intense dissatisfaction

er, and, if driven to it, second change, hire a room outside, and cess to suit themselves. They not opposed to the cental system introduction at present is suicidal est. If Congress should pass ag it throughout the counties of the principal commercial union have rejected it, notably lers in such places would nave as untage over New York, particular, which require the utmost lims and asking. A dealer in Chiable to buy or sell ten lots while was figuring out the relative direct the price per busbel and per ingle lot. In view of these facts, that the business now doing the thought of the price per busbel and per ingle lot. In view of these facts, that the business now doing the volume and occupies every can give to it, the grain-mento saddle upon them the isconting what is a mere experiment.

awayi Could we only see in one mighty valley a a day in June all of America's children assembled in all their orightness, and playfulness, and beauty of face, and their glow of health, and, better still, in all their greatness of hope, what tears should fail would be those of joy that earth had such a tender form of spirit life, such bodies and hearts where the ravages of time and sorrow had not come. How rich to them the food of the table, how deep and weet their sleep! How perfectly untouched by trouble are their cheeks and their foreheads! Bleased, picture, it we can only keep back the reflection that they, too, are to march on and on until they, like the Persian army, must enter the great and universal shadow.

Let us return to the lessons that, are spread astors these formative minds. Each age has had no choice but to place before its children what it had of fact and sentiment. If you will toom to a chronicle of old Hebrew life (I. Chron, Ltr., 8) you will find allusion to a teacher and his pupils who had met to study music. Of becassity they did not study any such a fine art as that which our world has received from its Mozarts and Beethovens, and did they take lessons upon such a matrament as the piano, but they met to acquire what notes, what melodies and harmonies the world then knew for voice or instrument. But, few as their notes and crude as their harps or pieces may have been, they had a temporary beauty and were a mental culture in comparison with a less favored past; and, furfermence, that music was a first steep in that progress which resulted in the amaz ng condition of that art in the nineteenth century. In that Hebrew allusion to a musical school you see the first raindrops falling to make those lountains and rills which the German soul was featured to gather up into a river. That old lefective melody was to be a schoolmaster to least they ack decoration of life.

Would you read about Old Egypt, go study has hears of rigastic rocks, piled up along the Nile, or study the sculptured obelisk which the New World is floating over from the Old World, that by the Hudson a shaft may stand which was erected by the Nile thousands of years ago; but would you read the soul of modern times, pause as all the cross-roads in America and see the white school-house, and, moving onward, pause before our great colleges, and then crossing the sea, meditate amid the twenty colleges among the clms at Oxford, and in these stient meditations let fall tears of gratitude for these new temples, not of Jupiter Pluvius or of Jupiter Stator, but of man's own dear children. In this change of scene, more than in steamship or

ter Stator, but of man's own dear children. In this change of scene, more than in steamship or railway-car, flashes forth the glory of the age. But we dare not stay amid these pleasant relections, for having marked the coming of the school-house, having seen one century calling its youth by millions into these new forms of human encampment, let us ask now what is to be taught this interesting throng? And yet we should wait within these satred walls to ask what assemblage of earth can be more touching. It is said of an old King that when from a mountain he saw his million of troops strugging along in the valley, he wept at the thought that soon that multitude would all be in the smbrace of death. King and army must pass away! Could we only she in one mighty valley in a day in June ail of America's children assembled in all their orightness, and playfulness,

were to be the prophets and psalmists and judges of the nation. To them the morals of Moses sounded as perfect as to that other class sounded the music of their own voices and their own harps. No doubt when Zion's daughters hung their harps upon the willows and would not sing, they feit that the City of Babyion was being deprived of the very perfection of music; and so when the Judean children bent over the Mosaic roil, they committed to memory what seemed to RELIGIOUS. Prof. Swing's Sermon at the Central Church. when the Judean children bent over the Mosaic roil, they committed to memory what seemed to them as ideal morals. The heart cannot in music or in morals cherish a doubt. It must seem to have sweet music, even the best of voice and trastfilment, or its courage wiil fail; and it must not suspect that its right and wrong will be such for only a day, and that to-morrow a truer law will come. It must be seen by others, if ever, that the past was a schoolmaster leading along gently the unsuspecting ones. But the study of the highest passing morals made in the Hebrew land such almost grand men as the patriarchs, and in Greece such men as Plato and Socrates, in Rome such men as Cicero, and Cato, and Aurelius. The School-Houses of Antiquity and of To-Day. Evening Services at the Chicago Avenue Church---The Y. M. C. A.

THE SCHOOL-HOUSE. SERMON BY PROF. SWING. Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning at the Central Church, taking as his text: the Central Cutted, saiding as his text:

The law was our schoolmaster to bring us to christ.—Gal., \$ii., 24.

Among the buildings, small or great, which have spring up along the track of society to mark the tastes or need of man, we must not fall to see school-houses of all times. The

and Aurelius.

We see all these old school-bouses open thus to catch the pass ng wisdom of each successive age. The children assembled to learn the carrent language, the current science, the current vartue,—the scene being like that of the landscape photographer who cannot but take nature as it is when he draws the curtain from his lens. You can see the far-off children learning the science of their day, teiling their master joyfully that the earth was flat, that the sun encircled it once a day, that up north there were persons who did not die, that Hercules was a mignty workman and hunter; even Julius Cæsar learning when young and always believing it, that he was a descendfail to see school-nodes of all times. The school-house is as old as the pyramids, or as the Hebrew and Pagan temples, but it fails of a large place in history because its form and size were modest. It does not figure in the books of schitecture as figure the Pantheons and the Parthenons, or as figure the sphinxes and the

remodest. It does not figure in the books of exhiteture as figure the sphintres and the Purneson, or as figure the sphintres and the obelist; but we can now look back and perceive that it stood everywhere in the more engineed times. The Greek pedagog was libre order of astrant, who conducted the children to school, and who brought the side books educated provided the proposition of the same and the state of the same and the same a seamble in the school-room, the room itself must have been of the cheapest description. Evidently no columns of rich marble, no fretwork, no lettered slabs, were eracted in the memory of this juvenile education. The schoolmaster must at times have been cross and semantic description.

work, no lettered stabs, were erected in the memory of this juvenile education. The school-master must at times have been cross and severe, for a classic historian, wishing to tell how surly and repulsive a certain General was in his intercourse with the army, said, "The soldiers feared him as children do a schoolmaster."

Thus from the insignificance of those little creatures, now so loved in the world, we may infer that the ancient school-house was, in general, a very poor affair, for where the sentiment was weak, weak and cheap would be the edifice that arose to express it. And then comes the second argument, that of the fact that similarly the mighty runs of the mighty empires ho traveler is pointed to the columns, and arches, and foundations of any school for the young.

The academy seems to have been for the adult multitude for those well up in versa and in the other to speak or of ane, or orable things, they are better educated that others who may be able to speak profane, or low, or lying words in all the European dialects. Thus all the forms of mental culture depend upon moral culture for their intrinsic value. upon moral culture for their intrinsic value. It will thus be readily perceived that this sacred school-house we are picturing must be built where the beams of righteousness will fall all around it, rivaling the sunbeams in their beauty and userulness. Indeed, without this light of moral truth, the house is dark as midoight, and the little inmates are lost in a gioom that has no star. The difference of opinion between Romanist and Protestaut and Hebrow and the uncelieving may well exclude the teaching of a positive form of religion, but the protests of these classes do not affect or relate to a system of morals, for in the great plan of mor-When one sees the school buildings of to-day, from that wonderful group in England, which began to form under the sceptre of Alfred a thousand years ago, reaching onward over into America, until all the villages feel sammed of their names until they have built a good building for the education of their youth, one cannot but feel that drilitation has advanced beyond placing money in pyramids, and obelisks, and sphiuxes, and in costly shrines of Venus and Jove, and has come to the architecture of education,—the university, the college, the academy, the buildings of the common school. What millions of money are going into this new kind of stonework, and arch, and cornice, and portico! In the old temples of the gods the steps were laid in the odd numbers,—five, or seven, or eleven, and apwards,—that the formatist, in going up taither, might not begin nor end his rising with his left foot, that foot or hand of ill omen; but not the entrances of our colleges and schools the children for with either foot first or lest, behis left foot, that foot or hand of ill omen; but up the entrances of our colleges and schools the children fly with either foot first or last, because in the era of the school-house superstition dies, and both feet of childhood make music upon any threshold of tod or man. The modern Deity says, "Suffer little children to come unto Me," and cares not in what forms they approach the shrines of education or piety, if only they will come. Once the gods watched the feet; in our day God watches the soul.
Would you read about Old Egypt, go study her heads of gigastic rocks, piled up along the

positive form of religion. but the protests of these classes do not affect or relate to a system of morals, for in the great plan of morals all sects meet. There may be, here and there, an Atheist who denies that righteousness has any such basis as a God, but these persons, if they exist at all, are so few in number that they should not be admitted as forming a part of public opinion. The right based not only upon the Being and the law of God, but also upon the Being and the law of God, but also upon the highest human interests, should be one of the first studies placed in the hands of the multitudes of children that attend the public schools, and one of the last studies in their course. It is perfectly clear that the community needs nothing so badly as good men. It is not poor in men who can add up a column of figures, nor in men who can speak and write with sufficient regard for syntax or orthography; society is not suffering from want of geographical knowledge, most all of the citizens know the difference between Europe and Africa, in locality and in quality; our Nation knows enough about the sun and the moon to meet its daily need of knowledge in these directions; we all know enough of chemistry and of substances to prevent us from mix.ny arsenic with our daily food, and enough apout electricity to enable us all know enough of chemistry and of substances to prevent us from mx.ms arsenic with our daily food, and enough about electricity to enable us to send or receive a dispatch; but the moment the question of morals is raised, then does our National poverty appear. Our youth have more of grammar and arithmetic than of integrity; they can speak, perhaps, three languages, but they cannot tell the truth in any one of them; they understand electricity and galvanism and oxygen and hydrogen, but do not know the awful chemistry of a lie. In the place of the greatest public need the public education comes most short.

nublic need the public education comes most short.

The whole fact of the school-bouse rests upon the basis that the young mind can be molded into a beautiful shade. The susceptibility of the young mind is the major-premise of every school building in the land. It therefore follows that the young mind can be morally shaped, and can have the intellect and heart filled with the continents and islands of righteousness as well as with those of the two hemispheres of land and sea. Our young people can just as easily learn what elements of character made a Franklin or a Lincoln as what simples unite to form air and water. Just as well, indeed, the only difference being that they are not led over that high moral ground. It is a beautiful and surprising thing to get the answer to a sum in arithmetic, or to a problem in geometry, but it is more beautiful and more useful to study the history of some great and pure man, and mark how he got the answer out of this life, how he covered all its years with his patient figurings, and received at last from his Master the simple word, "giph!"

If the Roman Catholics and the Protestants, by their debate over the Bible in the public schools, have brought about a divorce between education and righteousness, then both these see's would better repent, and come as quackly as possible to the confession that righteousness is a larger thing than both of their churches together. It may be that either of them has the only plan for conducting a soul safely to Heaven, but society is not wholly concerned about Heaven. It would love to have its children grow up virtuously and live virtuously here. In needs the best possible philosophy of this career. While the Roman Catholics are forbidding the admission of Carist into the public schools, they should permit 'the children to have God and His laws of being and conduct. While the Protestants, and Hebrews, and Catholics are debating over the question, "Who is Christ!" they should beg the children to be content with God only, and, while the debate w

the Association has held.

There are 100 children in the County Poor-House. The Young Men's Christian Association propose to give them a Christmas entertainment, and let them enjoy themselves. The Committee which have the matter in charge think that, in addition to a pleasant musical and literary treat and a supply of sweet things, mittens, scarfs, etc., will not only make the little folks merry but comfortable. Any who are willing to aid the Committee in purchasing the articles needed can send contributions to the Secretary of the Association, No. 150 Madison street, during the present week.

The Rev. J. M. Gibson's Bible lectures on treet, during the present week.

The Rev. J. M. Gibson's Bible lectures on "The Evidences of Christianity," delivered by request of the Young Men's Christian Association Sunday afternoons in Farwell Hall, are attracting great interest. The lecture vesterday afternoon on "The Miracles of the Gospels" was one of the best in the course. The plain, simple manner in which the subject was handled by the speaker made the discussion easily understood by all present.

stood by all present.

No Danger from the Other Planets.
Prhf. Klinkerfues, of Goettingen, ridicules the notion—to which he assigns an English origin—of danger to he Earth from the present position of Juniter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. He acouts the idea of the epidemies of the Sixth and Sixteenth Centuries being caused by a similar phenomenon, declaring that such a phenomenon did not then occur, and can only occur, even excluding a Neptune, once in 450 years.

LABOR.

The Cigarmakers Trying to Unite Their Unions.

An Appeal to the Workingwomen to Try the Beauties of Organization. CIGARMAKERS.

A mass-meeting of cigarmakers gathered at Max Romer's Hall, No. 47 Clark street, resterday afternoon, in response to a call made by special committees representing Cigarmakers' Union No. 14 and the United Cigarmakers. The Chair announced that the object of th meeting was to consider the ways and means by

which to consider the ways and means by which to consolidate Cigarmakers' Union No. 14 and the United Cigarmakers. He believed that the bodies should be a unit, and it was for the meeting to decide how it should be accomplished. Whatever they decided would be reported back to the respective bodies for their consideration. consideration.

A member of the Cigarmakers' Union said that that body had not given the Committee the right to call the mass-meeting, and that consequently they could not go on with the consolidation. Still they could express an opinion as to whe her they wanted to consolidate or not. He thought that before this could take place there would have to be a compromise, and he would like to hear the members of the two Committees suggest what compromise would be necessary.

that if the streams of Christianity may not flow through the land the streams of morality at least may, for if a fresh-water river cannot be turned through our Sahara then a sait-water stream will prevent it from becoming or remaining a desert. As if we cannot have a Calvinistic or a Methodist Sunday, we should at least have a political one fuil of rest and of sobriety, a day without noise and without dram-shops, so if we cannot have a Christian religion in the schools we should at least have text-books full of the beauty of righteouness. It is more than probable that there are saints in common biography, more worthy of love and imitation than many who have been canonized by ecclesiastical forms

who have been canonized by ecclesiastical forms
saints holy in the sight of God, men of industry, and simplicity, and benevolence, and honor.
The world is always changing its courses of

which those old books tanght; and when we now remember how even these moral memories have faded, I cannot but wish the teachers had made us bound the States less, and solve fewer puzzies in "position" and the "cube root," and have made us commit to memory all the whole series of the McGuffy eclectic readers. The memory that does come up from those far away pages is full of the best wisdom of time or of the timeless land. In those books we were indeed led by a school-master, from beautiful maxims for children up to the best thoughts of a long line of saves and poets and naturalists, from Addison up to Carist. There we all first learned the Vision of Mirza, where the human family was passing over the bridge having three score and ten arches; there we first learned the awful weakness of the duel that took away a Hamilton; there we saw the grandeur of the "Blind Preacher" of Will.am Wirt; there we saw the emptiness of the am-

grundeur of the "Blind Preacher" of William Wirt; there we saw the emptiness of the ambition of Alexander; and there we heard even the infidel say, "Socrates died like a philosopher, but Jesus Christ like a God." When that school-house which stands everywhere in our land, stands in the city in almost a magnificence of architecture, stands at all the

up, enshrined and enthroned in the school-house of our age, will alone have the power to make the children of to-day march noble men and women into that century which lies now

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO AVENUE CHURCH.

A very fine congregation were present in the

Chicago Avenue Church vesterday evening. The

opening prayer and address were made by the

Rev. George Needham, pastor of the church,

and, after the singing of a hymn by a little girl

called Emma Cleaver, the address of the even-

ing was made by the Rev. Mr. Wishart, who directed his remarks to the parents of children

of the temporal wants of children was often a

puzzling question; that just now especially many a fond but poor parent was wondering how he could give his children the Christmas presents which they expected, but the spiritual welfare of their offspring was a more serious matter,

After the conclusion of the regular services, a

The Young Men's Christian Association held

meeting was one of the most interesting the Association has held.

would like to hear the meaters of the two Committees suggest what compromise would be necessary.

On motion, it was decided that the matter of consolidation should be merely discussed by the meeting, and that action should be left to the two bodies represented at the meeting.

A member of Union No. 14 showed that the condition of a cirarmaker working in a shop where the rest of the workings were members of the other organization was very uncomfortable, and this could be removed if the consolidation were effected.

Mr. Steele, of the United Cigarmakers, expressed himself in favor of one Union, the division of the cigarmakers having enabled the manufacturers to run things in their own way.

Mr. Isaacs, of the United Cigarmakers, said he had neard it stated that Union No. 14 would not unite with his body on any other terms than both bodies comeing under the International Union. He believed that the consolidation should take place first, and their joining the greater Union would be a matter of later consideration.

Mr. Storr, of the United Cigarmakers, called try, and simplicity, and benevolence, and honor. The world is always chang ag its courses of education. Once its studies were three,—Greek, Latin, and mathematics. Of late years it has said, "Let us have less of dead language, and more of the living tongues; let us have more of chemistry and the applied sciences." If, therefore, there are no prescribed branches of absolutely unavoidable quality, why not enlarge the study of human Hfe, and lead the young minds all over that kind of action and thought which have made man great and good? When any of you old persons look back at the early education of life, you perceive at once that your best notions did not come by way of the arithmetic or the geography, but from what books of moral and of high purpose may have fallen into your young hands. Much as you may have studied the languages or the sciences, that which most affected you was the moral lessons in the series of McGuffy or in the old English reader. And yet the reading class was filed out only once a day to read for a few moments, and then we were all sent to our seats to soend two hours in learning how to bound New Hampshire or Connecticut, or how long it would take a greyhound to overtake a fox or a hare if the spring of each one was so and so, and the poor fugitive has such and such a start. That was perhaps well, but we have all forgotten how to bound Connecticut, and how to solve the equation of the field and thicket; but up out of these far-off years come all the blessed lessons in virtue and righteousness which those old books taught; and when we now remember how even these moral memories have faded, I cannot but wish the teachers

greater Union would be a matter of later consideration.

Mr. Story, of the United Cigarmakers, called upon the Committee of Union No. 14 to state the conditions upon which they were willing to consolidate.

Mr. Tews. of that Committee, said that they would only do it under the auspices of the International Union.

Mr. Coady, of the United Cigarmakers, objected to hav ng anything to do with the laternational Union on account of the alleged corruptness of the presiding officer of that body.

The speaker was called to order, as the meeting had not been called to consider charges against anybody.

A member of Union No. 14 said that he knew there was a prejudice against its number, and he had been authorized to state that that would be abandoned, though it would never withdraw from the International Union.

A member of the United Cigarmakers suggested that the meeting might as well come to

A member of the United Cigarmakers suggested that the meeting might as well come to an end, as the body he came from was equally opposed to internationalism.

A discussion of the old troubles between Unions Nos. 11 and 14 was ended by the Chair, Unions Nos. It and 14 was edged by the Chair, who said that as long as these were referred to there would be no possibility of the eigarmakers of the city uniting for their common benefit. He begged them to refrain from unavailing personalities in regard to matters which were past

A motion prevailed that it be the sense of the meeting that the consolidation proposed is fa-vored by it, irrespective of the question of the In-ternational Union.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE WORKINGWOMEN. A meeting of Workingwomen's Union No. 10 was held yesterday afternoon at the Unlich Block, Mrs. George Rogers, President of the Union, in the chair. The attendance was small, comprising only ten ladies and a couple of gentlemen, who kept discreetly in the rear part of the hall.

a magnificence of architecture, stands at all the cross-roads in the country in neat simplicity, shall open its doors to receive all the children, young and older, into not only the early lore of the times, but into the warmth of a morals as broad as the soul and as high as God, then will the education given so freely to so many be a kind guide, leading millions of youth up to a high table-land of kindness and integrity,—a land above the miasma of the valley, a land of perpetual spring. As the moral culture of the Jews was apower to lead them onward toward the ideality of Christ,—a schoolmaster leading the Hebrew mind from one degree of benevolence to another until it reached the supreme words of the golden rule,—so moral studies set up, enshrined and enthroned in the school-The Chair called the attention of the workingwomen present to the necessity of eithe joining the Union or of forming one of their own. It would be an easy thing for girls who worked in clothing factories where sixty or seventy were employed to get a raise of sixty or seventy were employed to get a raise of three or four cents on overalis—a garment for the manufacture of which the seamstress are greatly underpaid—if they only combined in the effort to get the increase. As long as they failed to present a solid front the employers had them at their mercy, but they had the power to change this in their own hands. A young lady present said that she worked only nine hours a day and got \$6 a week, with which she was well satisfied.

The Chair said that that ought to make her all the readier to join the Union, as by that means she could help those who were not so fortunate,—who worked fourteen hours a day for less money.

means she could belp those who were not so fortunate,—who worked fourteen hours a day for less money.

Mrs. Bishop, Financial Secretary of the Union, said that lady clerks in the city, who, as a rule, did not like to be classed as workingwomen, were among the hardest worked people in the city. She knew that, as a rule, they were on their feet for from twelve to fourteen hours a day, with only two rests of half an hour each. A few days ago, while she was shopping, the girl who served her fainted away on account of fatigue resulting from overwork. She intended after a while to give the name of the employer of this young lady. She had heard of some employers who had the boxes moved out of their stores as soon as they were emptied for fear the lady clerks would steal a rest of a few minutes on one of them.

Mrs. Bliss, Secretary of the Union, thought that woman's taient and woman's strength, where equal to that of man, should be paid in equal proportion. What reason was there that a woman should be paid just about one-half of what a man got for doing exactly the same work?

The meeting then went into a business see-

work?

The meeting then went into a business session, and, as the male is not permitted to be present thereat, the reporter was obliged to

The painters and glaziers met at Meridian Hall yesterday, and labored some time in the perfecting of an organization. The necessary Committees were appointed, and quite a number of names were enrolled.

expected, but the spiritual weilare of their offspring was a more serious matter, and should receive a more earnest attention. The parent should say to himself: "How shall I go up unto my Father if the lad be not with me?" The predicament in which Reuben found himself when obliged to surrender Benjamin was somewhat akin to that in which parents would find themselves if they neglected the religious education of their children. It was not enough that parents sent their children to church and Sunday-school. They should remember that they were the living models after which their children patterned. The parent was the authoritative teacher of the child, placed at its right hand by God.

The speaker had seen cases where parents bad no authority over their children, and had often been asked by mothers to speak to their children as they had no control over them. The best and only means for a mother to win her child was to be a follower of Christ herself. There should be Christian bomes in which to raise un children to Christ. By a Christian home he meant a home where God is. How many heathen homes were there in Chicago—marble-fronted houses, filled with beauty of art and architecture, yet devoid of moral beauty and of the saving grace of prayer? It was not only necessary to have Christian homes, but also to keep the children in them. This could not be done by taking them in, nor by percetually saying you can't do this, or this, or this, when it would be so much easier to set the child something harmless instead, and which it would something harmless instead, and which it would make the Bible the study of themselves and the children.

After the conclusion of the regular services, a ber of names were enrolled.

The Amalgamated Boot-and-Shoe Makers' Union held a meeting at No. 156 Clark street yesterday afternoon, but transacted no business beyond considering some routine work in reference to their organization. The men say that they are getting better prices for their work than ever before, one man going so far as to say that he was making more money than he knew what to do with. Under these flourishing circumstances the Union is languishing, and not more than twenty members were present.

The Butchers' and Packing-House Men's Pro-

more than twenty members were present.

The Butchers' and Packing-House Men's Protective and Benevolent Association met as usual vesterday afternoon in the bid church corner of Halsted and Thirty-ninth streets. The meeting was held with closed doors, and only those knowing the Association's password could gain admittance. The Association claims a membership of 7,000, and the members say that their treasury contains \$5,000. The Union is said to be a power in the land, as it is claimed that no one can obtain employment unless he belongs to the organization.

a service last evening at Bishop Chener's (Christ Reformed Episcopal) Church. Short addresses were delivered by Mr. E. G. Keith, President of the Association; A. T. Hemingway, General Secretary; John V. Farwell, the Rev. James Powell, and Bishop C. E. Cheney. The A Woman's Life-Work.

Miss Nancy N. Clough died in Enfield, N. H., on the 23d of November, aged 80 years and 3 months. The story of the life of this woman seems more like romance than reality. It may well be called romance in real life. She was the oldest of a family of ten children, five of whom are still living. While she was yet young, her father's farm in Enfield became hearily incumbered, and was likely to be sold under the hammer; his health, too, was broken down, and the future of that family appeared well-nigh hopeless. Nancy, foreseeing the disastrous consequences threatening the future, resolved to save the dear home, and went to work with heroic energy to carry the resolution into effect. She callisted her brother Theophilus, next younger than herself, in the laudable enterprise, who cordially seconded her efforts and gave his efficient sid.

Learning of the factories that had just started in Lowell, Mass, she left home, and went to that city to find remunerative work. She entered one of the factories as an humble operative, but wrought with such energy and skill as to accomplish more work than two ordinary operatives, receiving more than double pay. Every leisure moment outside of the mills was also faithfully employed to the same epd. As her younger sisters and brothers came to a suitable age she summoned their ready help, while she was the ruling, directing genius and moving power in the undertaking.

The result was, that, after some years of persistent efforts, the mortgage was lifted from the farm, and the old home was free from every claim that others beld upon it. Then she decided that the house must be rebuilt and refur-

nished, and the grounds beautified, and, when all was done, the brave girl went back to the home of her childhood, with three sisters and one brother, to pass the remainder of their

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES.

Julia M. Thompson filed a bill Saturday against William J. Thompson, asking for a divorce on the ground of drunkenness.

Judge Tuley Saturday granted a divorce to John Leverenz from Christine Leverenz on the ground of desertion.

In the trade-mark case of Lehman Myers vs. Morris Myers to restrain the defendant from Morris Myers to restrain the defendant from using the words "Northwestern Lye Company" and "Eagle" live to denote brands of lye, Judge Biodgett Saturday fined the defendant \$250 for disobedience of the injunction heretofore issued against him. This is to be paid in ten days, and he is to remain in jail until it is paid.

In the case of Dewar vs. The Bank of Montreal, Judge Rogers Saturday overruled the motion for new trial, and entered judgment for \$6,589.35.

Judge Tuley will bear motions in his chancery room Wednesday morning at 8:30. A discharge was issued to Sarah Greenebaum from all debts mentioned in her composition

An order was made Saturday for the sale at

auction of the desperate debts of Henry S. Mouroe after three weeks' notice by publication.

Assignees will be chosen this morning for J.
C. Magill and W. J. Conklin. SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

T. J. Lefens and R. Gerstenburg, administrators of the estate of Charles Gerstenburg, eceased, began a suit Saturday against Henry

deceased, began a suit Saturday against Henry D. Frillman, claiming \$1,000.
Andrew Pederseen sued Edward, John, and Joseph Williams for \$1,000 damages.
Fanny Feidmann commenced an action in trespass against Ulick Bourse, William Butler, George Burns, and John Patton to recover \$10,000 damages.
Henry L. Dickinson filed a bill against J. W. Helmer, Trustee; E. S. Helmer, J. H. Helmer, Trustee; E. S. Helmer, J. H. Helmer, Trustee; E. S. Helmer, J. G. Hyde, Ernest Helmer, and Faith Helmer, to foreclose a mortgage for \$1,794.57 on Lot 4, Block 4, of Page & Wood's Subdivision of Out-lot or Block 63 of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, 39, 14.

CIRCUIT COURT. A judgment was entered on an arbitration Saturday against James Martine and in favor of James D. L. Harvey for \$1,685.66. Ex-Judge Williams was the arbitrator. THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions and general business.
The Appellate Court—93, 94, 95, 96, and 97. No case on hearing. Judge Gary—483, 484, 485, 487, 488, 489, and 491 to 551, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Conjested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—239 to 245/4, except 246. No

JUDGE ROGERS—239 to 243%, except 246. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—181, 187, 192, 195 to 215, inclusive, except 200 and 201. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—Confested motions,

JUDGE BARNUM—Confested motions,

JUDGE BARNUM—Confested motions,

932, 934, 937, 938, 939, 940, 942, 943, 944, and JUDGE TULEY—Criminal Court—All pending suits on forfeited recognizances, as per calendar, and all passed jail cases.

JUDGE SMITH—Passed onli cases and Nos. 151 to 176, inclusive.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Jacob Geneser vs. Julius Neumann and Charles Schwartz, \$105. JUDGE Moran—George F. McKnight vs. The Alliance Insurance Company; verdict, \$2,030, and motion for new trial.

MILITIA NOTES. Promotions, Resignations, Discharges, Rifle-

Shoeting, Headquarter News, Etc. George W. Burleigh has been elected Second-Lieutenant of B Company, Fifth Battalion. William E. Marsh has been elected Second-Lieutenant of D Company, Secend Regiment. Capt. E. L. Currier, of Company A, Fourteenth Battalion, has tendered his resignation. Henry Coffeen bas been elected Second-Lieuenant of B Company, Fourteenth Battalion First-Lieut, A. W. Ladd, of Company C. Secand Regiment, has tendered his resignation. Capt. William H. W. Allington, of E Compa-

Francis F. Maguire and Michael Coleman have been elected Lieutenants of Company F. econd Regiment. Corporal Thaddens D. Dahen, of Company I,

Corporal Inaded by Danes, of Company 1, First Regiment, has been reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty.

Corporals Nicholas Hopkins and E. W. Heath, of H Company, First Infantry, have been promoted to Sergeants.

An election is ordered for Company B. First Regiment, Dec. 23, to choose a Second-Lieutenant, vice Hayne, resigned. Corporals Robert S. Bu-hanan and George W. Ford, of C. Company, First Infantry, have been promoted to Sergeants.

The discharge of Private George L. Tilton, of Company B. First Regiment, has been applied for upon a surgeon's certificate. Second-Lieut. William H. McGahan, of F Company, Fifth Infantry, has been elected First-Lieutenant of his company. Capt. Thomas Moran, of Company F, Sixth Battalion, has tendered his resignation, which has been approved and forwarded.

Capt. John G. Mack, commanding Battery B, of Springfield, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted with regret. An election of officers is ordered at the head-quarters of the First Regiment, Dec. 22, to choose a Major, vice Truman, resigned. Application has been made for the discharge of John W. Dickenson, Sergeant Major of the First Regiment, upon a surgeon's certificate. Lieut.-Col. Thompson makes application for the honorable discharge of Sergt.-Maj. D. E. Wilcox, on account of removal from the State. An election of officers will take place at the headquarters of Company A. Third Regiment, Dec. 22, to choose a Captain, vice Pacips re-

signed.

Privates Robert Cook and Henry Hardit, of Company G, First Cavalry, have been promoted, the former to First and the latter to Quartermaster Sergeant.

Capt. T. G. Lawier, commanding B Company rd Regiment, recommends the honorable Capt. 1. N. Miner, F Company, Third Regi-ment, has tendered his resignation, watch has been forwarded to the Adjutant-General with-out recommendation.

Capt. R. A. Wheian, Company C, Sixth Regiment, has made application for the honorable discharge of Musician William Mr. Gadsden, on ecount of removal from the State.

Col. George R. Davis, formerly commander of the First Regiment Infantry, now member of Congress from the Second District, has been elected an honorary member of the First. Corporal Robert T. Eldridge and Private George H. Elliott, of Company E, First Regi-ment, have received promotions, the first to me position of Sergeant and the last to Corporal. position of Sergeant and the last to Corporal.

Capt. Charles R. E. Koch, Company I, First Regiment Infantry, recommends the discharge of Privates Waiter W. Brady and Haroid A. Douglass, "for the good of the service."

The following officers have just been elected in Company I, Fourth Infantry: Theodore F. McDiormi, Captain; Frank Thomas, First-Lieutenant; and Benjamin J. Wheeler, Second-Lieutenant.

Company teams are now being organized in the Fir.t Regiment to contest for the Hamilton & Shourds, silver prize cut during the latter part of January. The cup is now held by Company A, First Regiment.

A circular has been issued by Capt. Gibson, Inspector of Rife Practice, First Regiment, announcing that a Sharp's rife is to be put up for competition by members of that regiment, as a prize to the best individual shot.

Capt. H. G. Puringson, of Company A, Sixth

prize to the best individual shot.

Capt. H. G. Purington, of Company A. Sixth Battalion, recummends that Private W. L. Warner, who was discharged "for the good of the service" Fab. 10, 1879, be restored to the rolls of his company. Forwarded approved.

Capt. Charles R. E. Koch, commanding I Company, First Regiment Infantry, reports that Private Elias Morbeck, dishonorably discharged from Company, First Infantry, by S. O. 94, series of 1678, is now serving in Company C, First Cavalry, I. N. G., and submits that a dishonorable discharge should be a bar to a

Capt. C. H. Ingalls, of F Company, Twelfth Battalion, recommends the discharge "for the good of the service" of Private Charles Duffy. Reason, "habitual druokenness." Also the honorable discharge of Privates George P. May, Frank E. Hall, James H. Ryder, and James Byder, on account of removal.

Capt. Frank O. Walrich, of C Company, Ninth Battation, recommends the discharge of Privates Jacob Owen and Alien Davis, "for the good of the service." Also, the honorable discharge of Private John Cross, on account of removal from jurisdiction.

It has become necessary for the General commanding the First Brigade to issue a general order dence the first Brigade to issue a general order dence that the tardiness of the officers of certain commands in forwarding their reports to headquarters. The order is especially directed to the Sixteenth Battalion and Battery D. Capt. William Brackett, commanding D Company, First Cavairy, asks for the honorable discharge of Private James Pender, on account of removal from the State. Also, for the discharge of Privates George B. Barlow. Samuel Haas, and John G. Van Horo, "for the good of the service," for long and continued neglect of duty, absence from drill, and non-attention to orders from regimental and company headquarters.

At a special meeting of D Company. Sixth Infantry, held at their armory Friday evening last to choose a Captain vice Baker resigned, Capt. F. J. Baker was unanimously re-elected. After the meeting had adjourned, the company accompanied by a portion of the drum corps, went to Capt. Baker's office and accompanied him to the armory. The troubles in the Sixth Battalion are, it is hoped, now at an end, and amicable relations exist in all quarters.

ROCK FORD.

Painful Accident-Miseellaneous, Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.
Prockrond, Ill., Dec. 13.—Mrs. E. C. Stevens,
wide of the Station Agent at Durand, died quite s addenly of consumption. She was born in New

Fork in 1836. As Mr. Hall was returning home from the eity last night, a very serious accident happened him. The roads were very rough, and when near Mr. Pierpont's residence, two miles west of the city, one of the wheels got into a rut and broke

city, one of the wheels got into a rut and broke the axls, throwing Mr. Hall with great force to the frozen ground. His injuries are very dangerous, his head being badly bruised and cut.

The Temple of Honor of this city bave elected and installed the following officers: H. W. Rowell, W. U. T.; Wilham Hoag, W. V. T.; S. Lane, W. R.; F. A. Buckingham, W. F. R.; O. Patterson, W. T.; F. E. Reeves, W. U.; M. D. Fields, W. D. U.; G. H. Shelp, W. G.; S. Smythe, W. S.

Mrs. Mary L. Carpenter, County Superintendent of Public instruction, has just entered upon her seventh year. During the past six years she has examined 1,829 applicants for certificates to teach, 1,267 being successful. Of these 330 were males and 937 females.

The jury in the G. W. Ford bigamy case, which has been tried before Judge Eustace at Freeport this week on a change of venue from Winnebago County Circuit Court, brought in a verdict last night of guilty, and sentenced Ford to two years in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$650.

PERSONAL-A GENTLEMAN DESIRES THE AC qualitance of an honest working girl, with a view to matrimony, feel name and residence required Address 8 60, Tribuse office. DERSONAL-AN ANXIOUS TO HEAR FROM YOU by mail. AUCUST. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES THE TIAIBUNE ESSANCE OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Odices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Odice, and will be received until so clock p. m. during the week, and until 9p. m. os. Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av, northwest corner Thirty-fith-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newstealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
Week Madison-st., near Western-av.

JOHN P. LEE'S Drug Store, corner Halsted and Harrison Nucleus P.

JOHN P. LEE'S Bruk Stole, Come Barrison.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st,
H. C. HEE tiCK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising.
Agent, News and Stationery Deport, 435 East Division-st., between Lasaile and Wells.
L. BURLINGHAM & C.J., Druggista, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. A GREAT RUSH TO STORY & CAMP'S, 188 AND 190 State-st., to see, hear, and buy the wonderful Mathushek ridans BE CAREFUL, IN PURCHASING A DECKER plane, and see that "Decker Bros." is stamped on the iron plate. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. DECKER BROS.' UPRIGHT PIANOS ARE THE most elegant in tone and workmanship. Fresh arrivals daily at STORY & CAMP'S, 188 and 190 State.

arrivals daily at STORY & CAMP'S, 188 and 100 State.

STEINWAY PIANOS,
LYON & HEALLY PIANOS,
PEASE PIANOS,
SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
BURDETT ORGANS,
SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
BURDETT ORGANS,
OTHER ORGANS,
SO, \$75, \$100, \$125, \$130, \$173, \$20, \$200, \$300,
Pianos and organs to rent. Stock the largess, terms most reasonable, and prices lowest. Call and see for yourself before buying elsewhere.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Mouroe-sts.
CTORY & CAMP SELL PIANOS AND ORGANS, ON

STORY & CAMP SELL PIANOS AND ORGANS ON easy payments; several hundred always in stock to elect from. 188 and 190 State-st.

pelect from. 188 and 190 State-st.

The New Kimball Origan,
with entirely new design of case. These organs can
be sold on installments, and at a price within the reach
of ali.

Corner State and Adams-sts.

The FAVORITE
KRANICH & BACH
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
unrivaled in workmanship and tone.
W. W. Kimball,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

Corner State and Adams-siz.

THE STANDARD
SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS.
New Styles of Cases.
Over 83,000 of taese well-known instruments have been sold.
Corner State and Adams-siz.

THE NEW IMPROVED
KIMBALL PIANO,
UPRIGHT AND SQUARE.
These planes embrace all the improvements known in the art of plane-force making. The material is the best that can be procured.

W. W. KIMBALL.

W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-st

Corner State and Adama-sts.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A
UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS,
PARLOR ORGANS,
CHAPEL ORGANS,
CHAPEL ORGANS.
For Sale on Installments.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Descriptive catalogues sent free to any address on application to us or to our agents.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A VERY SUCCESSFUL DENTIST DESIRING IM-mediately to enlarge facilities for his rapidly-in-creasing and highly lucrative business, needs a gentle-man with \$1,000 as financier and buyer, from which he can draw a good living: knowledge of the business not requisite. Address N St, Tribune office. not requisite. Address N 58, Tribune office.

A LARGE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG business in a mining city of Colorado: stock, \$28,-600 to \$30,000; monthly sales, \$5,000; a splendid opening. For terms address M. EDWARDS, Box 2, 202, Denver, Col. business complete in 4 3-story and basement lerooms sone-front dwellings, run as a fashionable boarding-house; the furniture is of the very best quality, the
finest kind of Brussels carpets, and all upholstered
goods, cost over \$7.0.0 is months ago; over 75 regular
boarders will remain; this is in the most fashionable
part of the city, and is first-class in every way. Want
all cash, no trade. Parties retiring cause of sale; the
best bargain ever offered for business.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE-STOCK Of BOOTS, SHOES, AND
totre fixtures in one of the best locations in the
city. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Great reduction
in prices to retail buyers until stock is sold. HILTUN
BRO.'S, 131 Twenty-second-st. POR SALE—VALUABLE COAL LANDS IN MI sourd. The lease of 400 acres near three railroad Address F. J. BRIND. Silver Cliff, Colo. Address F. J. BRIND. Silver Cliff. Colo.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN WITH \$2,000
cash to Join me in a first-class agricultural business close to the city: no risks. Recommendations of the highest character from spilcani. Address LSI, Tribune office.

SOLO CASH WILL BUY A DRUG STORE DOING CASH.

BUT A BU

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSU tarion free, personally or by letter, on chron male or female diseases. Cures warranted. Fin illustrated book extant, 536 pages, beautifully bous prescriptions for all diseases. Price, \$1, postpaid. prescriptions for all diseases. Price, 81, postpaid.

MAN'S MISSION ON EARTH.—A THOROUmedical treatise. Indicating how confirmed dibilities may be removed. The experience of 20 yes
study, observation, and professional practice, show
the agencies that will insure restored manho
strengthened vitality, and seund conditions of heal that have been impaired by overtaxed powers. A sta ment of obstacles to marriage and of the means which they can be removed. By mail, 25c., curres or postage-stamps. Address Secretary Nuseum An only and Science. 499 bixth-av., New York.

CAST OFF CLOTHING. A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLE-men's cast-off clothing, carrets, and bedding. Call or address E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at I. GELDEN'S, 804 State-st. Urders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1881.

LOST AND POUND.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-A NUMBER OF FIRST-BATE COATmakers, to whom constant employment will be
riven. R. J. WALSHE. McVicker's Theatre Building. WANTED-A COLORED MAN COOK AT 270

WANTED-A GOOD RELIABLE ENGINEER AND foreman. Apply at BARTH & METER'S, 218 Miscellaneous.

WANTED-BOOK AGENTS-EXTEA INDUCEments offered to gents and ladies. J. B. Burr
Publishing Company, 194 South Clark-st. WAYED-W. B. HILEY, LETTERS F'R YOU AT W. P. & Co.'s; am here, but return to St. Louis Monday night; get letters immediately. PB W.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A GO D GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family. References required. 945 West Monroe-st. WANTED-AT 530 WEST MADISON-ST., A GOOD girl for kitchen and laundry work.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED-A YOUNG MAN, STENOGrapher and correspondent, thoroughly familia
with office work and bookkeeping, desires employment. Best references given. Address M 83, Tribuae.

SITUATION WANTEU-BY A FIRST-CLASS watchmaker and engraver; 25 years' experience; adduting. Good reference. Address Lock-Box 044, Danville, III. Miscellaneous.
SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF A horse and work around the house, or as porter, justice, night-watchman, or work in a wantesale grocery, Good city references gives. Address D 73, Tribune.

Good dity references given. Address D 73. Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED-IN UBAIN COMMISSION
Subness: have experience in soliciting and purchasing through the West; also in cribing cora. A m
chasing through the West; also in cribing cora. A m
chasing of sading charge of volutions of Canage; have
large acquaintance West and Kast. Can give best of
references. Address N.3. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-HONEST EMPLOYMENT,
of a German (married), who possesses a very good
college education. Altress V.7. SITUATIONS WANTED-PERALES Employment Agencies.
CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN SEED OF D. good scandinavian or German female help can be supplied as G. DUSKE'S office, ice Milwaucce-av.

MEAL ESTATE WANTED. W AN TED-FIRST CLASS BUSINESS, RESI-dence, and sore property. I have customers for the same. Please call and leave description. HENRY J. GOODRICH, SI Major Block. TO BENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-\$18 PER MONTH. FINE 3-STORY brick bouse, 970 West Polk-st. Inquire at 505 10 RENT-\$20 PER MONTH, FINE 3-SFORY brick house, 317 South Western-av., suitable for two families. Inquire at 505 Western-av. Miscellancons TO RENT-BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, NO. SO LA

TO RENT-BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, NO. SO LA Salle-st.

171 Calumet-av., 3-story and basement stone front. 13 Groveland-court, basement and first floor, \$40.

1831 Prairie-av., second floor, \$6.

2-story brick on Forty-first st., near Langley-av., \$12.

614 West Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick. \$11. Clyboura-place, cottage, \$10.

281 Clyboura-place, cottage, \$10.

28 North Sangamon-at., second floor, \$10.

784 Carroll-av., rooms for faurilles, \$6 and \$8.

NORTH SIDE.

6844 North Clark-st., 2-story brick, \$20.

SUBGRBAN.

Hyde Park, 5213 Jefferson-av., 2-story frame near depot, \$12.

Raymarson, 2-story frame near depot, \$10.

Evanston, South and North Evanston houses at vary low raics.

TO RENT-GOOD 10-ROOM HOUSE IN EVANS-ton, in drst-class locality, for \$15 a month. Apply to M. W. HOBINSON, 182 Clark-st.

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TO RENT-LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHTED rooms for manufacturing, with power and elevators.

A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Sides
668 MONROK-ST. -TWO OR THREE ROOMS, with board; day-boarders accommodated.

North Side.
7 NORTH CLARK-Sf., FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge-Front rooms, with board, \$4 to \$5 per week; without board, \$1 to \$5. Hotels. CLABENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HAR-rison-ets. four blocks south of Palmer House— Board and room, per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, from \$6 to \$10; also furnished rooms rehied without board.

TARTER TECKCE. 21 meals, \$3.50. Transients \$1 a day.

TARWELL HOUSE, CURNER OF HALSTED AND
West Jackson-sta.—A few more boarders can be
accommodated with rooms and board for the winter.

Prices from \$5 to \$8 per week.

[ASTINGS HOUSE, 16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST.
—Well furnished rooms, with board, from \$5 to
\$7 per week. Transient, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

LIOTEL BEGNSWICK.—WE HAVE TWO ELEGANT
IT south-front rooms for goat and wife; also, a faw
singlerooms. Now is the time to locate for the winter.

Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

A M NOW PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON DIA-monds, watches, and jewelry. LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 122 kandolph-st., one-door east of Clark. Old gold and silver to ight for each or exchanged. For sale-Flue gold an i silver watches, diamonds, and jewelry, less than slave prices. A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN-ON FURNITURE, placos, etc., without removal: also on other good securities, at one-half usual rates, 149 Monroe etc., Room 1. A-ANY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON On furniture, planos, etc., without removal. Boom 11. 85 Dearb ra-sc.

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CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVEB—
Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables
of every descripton at GOLDS MID's Loan and Sultion
Officetilloanedd, 99 days tallinon st. Statislined 1434.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. TO LOAN-850,000 IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS AT the lowest rates of interest. Security, Chicago im-proved property. Principals only dealt with. Apply at Room 63 Reaper Block GLLBGRT & UNDERWOOD. \$50 TO \$500 LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS etc. without removal. Offices Nos. 19 and 20 102 Washington-st., over Phieston & KEAN'S Bank \$\phi 50.000\$ TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, AT 7 PERNST PRUSSING, 143 Fast Handolph-st.
\$\phi 50.000\$ TO LOAN ON FARMS AND CITY.
\$\phi 50.000\$ TO LOAN ON FARMS AND CITY. We have for sale bargaiss in farm and city property. STANLEY & DICKENSON, 50 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE. TXCHANGE—AN IRON-AXLE SINGLE WAGON, size, at 1183 West Madison-st. Call or write Monday or till Saturday next.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND I large grounds in Riverride, Ill., for improved farm in force routiness. Missouria, A fun in Wagonia, improved and stocked, to exchange for house and last in Chicago or lows lands. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Habsted-sts. HORSES AND CARRIAGES

CUTTERS AND JUMP-SEAT SLKIGHS. ALL THE best styles at low prices. Call and see them at H. J. EDWARDS' carriage an harness emporium. 23 and 235 Wabash-av. FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF ELEGANT CARRIAGE mile horses, 16% hands high, for \$175: two extra good mile hows, \$5: and \$35. Inquire of coachman, in barn, 46 Calumet-av., corner f-wenty-first-st.

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AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GREATEST INDUCEMENT

ever offered. L. F. GILLETTE & CO., Chromoportrait, and Photographic Copying Gallery, 151 Washington-st. Booton, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

to bandle a ready-selling remody, one of superior
merit, that meets the demand of the people every where
good agents clear from \$5 to \$20 aday. Call on or address D. W. AVERILL, 202 State-st., Chicago, III. BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, &C. WANTED-WE HAVE NUMEROUS APPLICA-tions for cheap second-hand billiard and soci tables. Parties having such for sale address the J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE Cit., 47 and 49 State-st.

OR SALE-CHEAP-A FAIKBANKS PLATFORT scale, ed, 000 pounds, good as new. Apply to B. E. HLLEK, 508 Penn-st., Reading, Pa.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, NOS. 78, AND STORAGE COMPANY, STURAGE PUR FURNITURE MERCHANDI S buggies etc. :cheapest and best in city; advance 10p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARGY. 190 W. Mon

DEDBUGS AND COCKED ACHES EXTERNINATED by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale Callor address A. O. KLEY. 107 Clarket., Boom & Dad Horses-1 Paid For Dead Horses
Dead Horses-1 76 West Washington-st., or tel
phone to M. W. Powell & Co., 175 South La SalleC, BLOHNE. CLAIRVOYANT

NSULT MRS. DR. FRANKS, FROM BOSTO most reliable in love and business affairs. 170 We ison-st. Fee, 50c and \$1. Hours \$ a. m. to 8 p. p.

D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PLACE Chattal mortgages, etc., acknowledged.

L ONT - CRETIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP ON Board of Trade. No. 1,585, issued to George C. Tichenor. Application has been made for a duplicate,

The Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TEIBUNE has established branch office for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements at follows: NEW YORK—Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. Mc PARIS France - o. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batelere. L. Manlan, Agent. LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand BENET P. GILLIG, Agent.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS. Hooley's Theatre. andolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engage-is of the Dickie Lingard Folly Company. "Paja-McVicker's Theatre.

on street, between Dearborn and State. Es-

Hamilin's Theatre. Clark street, between Washington and Randolph. gagement of George/C. Boniface. "Queen's Evi-

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1879. It is believed that a reorganization of the

French Cabinet will take place immediately

upon the adjournment of the Chambers, one result of which will be to retire Waddington from the Premiership, but leaving him the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. Gen. GRANT had the rare felicity of going to church yesterday in Pittsburg without, any sort of parade. Thanks to a misunderstand-

ing as to which particular Committee was to take him in tow to the sanctuary, he escaped the attentions of both, and went quite unattended. Explosions have come to be dreaded all

over Russia since the attempt on the Ozar's life at Moscow. In Kharkoff, a particularly unquiet region, the Governor-General has issued an order forbidding the public manufacture, sale, or possession of any material that will "go off" with disastrous effect. Congressman WILLITS, of Michigan, has

a plan for the extinction of the crime of polygamy that is simple but severe in its bills, the effect of which will be to so amend the Jury law in Utah as to disqualify for jury service in a trial wherein the offense gamy is charged any man who prac tices polygamy, or who believes that the practice is morally or legally right; and also to disqualify for voting or holding office any man or woman who may live in the polyg-

The present week is to determine whether Chicago shall be the place for holding the ican National Convention next summer, and from present indications the answer will be in the affirmative. Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Saratoga are the chief competitors, though Indianapolis puts in a claim an account of the advantage to be derived by holding the Convention in a "doubtful" State. All the chances however, are in favor of Chicago, since here and here alone would the field be a fair one and no favor. There is here no local sentiment to influence the Convention's action, and the friends of BLATHE, SHERMAN, OF GRANT Would feel sure of standing on a footing of equality so far as outside pressure is concerned.

The starvation and suffering brought about by the floods in Upper Silesia among the Poles who largely inhabit that province of Prussia has appealed to the sympathies of the Polish residents of Chicago, and at a largely-attended meeting yesterday steps were taken toward the collection of money to be forwarded to the relief of their suffer ing countrymen. There are about 6,000 Polish families in Chicago,—a larger colony than is to be found in any other American city, and, while the work of soliciting conns to the relief fund will be actively uted here, an appeal will be sent out o all the Polish people of the United States urging the sending of money either through the Chicago body or direct to Silesia.

The dispatches from Los Pinos continue to "congratulate Secretary SCHUEZ on the re-sult of his policy." About the only matter for congratulation that appears visible in the affair is the fact that the Commissioners at Los Pinos were not murdered in cold blood when those docile savages drew their knives and pistols for the sake of emphasizing their determination never to surrender the White should have the extraordinary privilege of which their crimes were committed. If Sec-retary Schunz's "policy" means being scared into acquiescence in a demand accompanied with a flourish of knives and pistols, then he is surely to be congratulated upon its suc-

Fighting has continued in the mountains of Afghanistan, and while Gen. Roberts is able to defeat the native forces whenever he brings on an engagement, he finds that vic-tory does not bring with it a respite from the assment and wearying work of being stantly in apprehension of attack. No mer is one band of collection of the Tribes worsted in an encounter the British troops than another on the scene with a warlike instration, compelling a perpetual alertand anxiety that must soon tell heavily the health and spirits of the soldiers, the casualties resulting from these freintention of the British commander to again make an attack on the hostile Afghans in his

Some facts of interest regarding the growth and increase of the dairy industry in the Western States came out in the course of the spirited speech of Col. Lattle, of Davenport, Ia., at the National Dairy Fair. in New York, last Saturday evening, in reply to a prediction to the effect that Canada ild hold her own against the States in the trial for supremacy in the production of butter and cheese. Col. LITTLER was not disposed to admit the possibility of Canada's becoming a competitor of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and on getting down to figures he stated that the Western dairymen had sent out from Chicago 125, 000,000 pounds of butter in the last year, and predicted that before 1883 the West would be shipping butter and cheese at the rate of 1,000,000 pounds a day.

THE TRIBUNE publishes in another column summary of the admirable work on the Civil Service in Great Britain, by Mr. Don-MAN B. EATON, which has just been published. This work comes at a time when it was most needed. For some years now Civil-Service reform has been the rallying-cry of many of the most earnest and thoughtful men who take an interest in public affairs; but the cause which they champion has lost much of its force by reason of the fact that few of those who were advocating it could state with precision the exact nature of the evil they were fighting or the best way of overcoming it, while their antagonists, who derived profit from the continuance of the present system, were united in opposing all efforts at reform. Those men who are fighting for Civil-Service reform are furnished by Mr. Earon with precisely what they need. His analysis of the spoils system in Great Britain, his statement of the sources whence it sprung, to what it led in the mother-country, and how it was conquered there enable us in America to measure the greatness of the evil which threatens us, and also give us an idea how best to proceed to overcome it. The doctrine that government is the property of the govern-ing party, to be used for its benefit, without regard to the welfare of the governed, can best be fought and overcome by seeing the good results which have been gained in nother country from the triumph of that better system which is based on the doctrine that government is for the benefit of the people, not of a party, a class, or an indi-

PRESIDENTIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL

Mr. Pound, of Wisconsin, has introduc nto the National House of Representatives a esolution in favor of an amendment to the Constitution which shall fix the term of President and Vice-President at six years, after March 4, 1885, and make them ineligible to the same offices for more than one term consecutively, and shall also provide hat members of Congress be elected for three years. This is a proposition which is well worthy the serious consideration of Congress and the people.

There is a growing conviction among thinking people that elections occur too fre quently in this country. One campaign is searcely ended before preparations are begun for the succeeding campaign. Business interests and personal comfort are sacrificed to the constant domination of party politics, and phlic polity certainly gains nothing from the perpetual strife to get office and intrigue o retain office. Any reform calculated to reduce the number of elections and disemparrass the people from an excess of political gitation should begin with the highest offiers in the Government. A change in the Presidential and Congressional terms would oon be imitated in State and local practices.

The executive administration of the Gov. ernment would almost surely be improved by the limitation of every President to one term except he be chosen by the people after an interregnum in the office. President HAYES has unquestionably been a better and more efficient officer by reason of his self-impose condition of serving but one term. By volentarily rejecting all chances of re-election he removed himself from the temptation of shaping the Civil Service with reference to his personal interests, and he acquired a degree of public confidence in the sincerity of his purposes which he would never have been able to gain otherwise, owing to the peculiar conditions under which he entered he office. Both Democrats and Republicans, however much opposed they may be personally to the distinguishing characteristics of the HAYES Administration, unite in believing t to be honest, patriotic, and well-meaning if every President were constrained by law o accept the condition of one term to which Mr. HAYES pledged himself in advance, he would start out with a stronger hold upon popular confidence than any ambitious public man has who looks upon the first term as the forerunner of a second. Ineligibility for second consecutive term would also set at rest the recurring agitation about possible

If the principle of a single Presidential term is to be incorporated into the Constitu ion, it will be well on many accounts to ex tend the term to six years. The correspond ngly less frequent recurrence of Presiden tial elections will be a grateful relief to political parties and to the people. The Civil Service will benefit from the change, because there will be an assurance of at least longer, if not a permanent, tenure of office during good behavior. The Congressional habit of periodical movements upon the President to secure the prostitution of the Civil Service to party purposes will lose some of its force, and each succeeding President will hesitate the more to remove capable and flicient men whose capacity and fidelity have been tested by long service. It is to e assumed that every man whom the Amer. can people elect as their Chief Magistrate will be controlled, in the absence of temptations to intrigue for a second term, by the esire to render his Administration memorable in the history of his country, and an essenial condition of such ambition will always be the maintenance of an honest and efficient

The extension of the Congressional term o three years is to be desired for the reasons that apply to the extension of the Presiiential term, but also because it will exert an important influence over legislation. It intelligent and faithful service in Congress should secure re-slection, and an indefinit term ought to be implied in the case of every honest and efficient Representative. The length of the present term, however, often precludes a sufficient test of the capabilities of a new member. One session ew member is elected barely furnishes him with the opportunity to gain a knowledge of the routine business of Congress, and he the shaping of legislation. This condition gives a few old members, and especially the Speaker, if he be a man of large experience and shrewdness, an undue influence. It frequently happens that men are dropped after a single term seeming incapacity who would have developed into useful Representatives had they been given time and opportunity to gain a thorough knowledge of the forms of pro-ceeding and the real aims of proposed legislation. The experience of a three-years' term will provide a fairer and more trustworthy test of Congressional ability than i is possible to have under the present system.

No scheme for a constitutional change in the Presidential and Congressional terms should be formulated, however, without including the provision that the new Congress elected at the same time as the Presiden shall enter upon its duties at once, and thus control the counting of the Presidentia vote. It is important that the popular verdict at the polls should be asserted contemporaneously in the Executive and Legislative pranches of the Government in order to assure the harmony essential to good government. It is equally important to protect the popular will from corrupt negation by provid-ing that the Congress chosen on the same date when the President is voted for, and reflecting the public sentiment of that time, shall be in a position to protect the President-elect in the enjoyment of his rights. The President to be elected next year will take his seat March 4, 1881, but the present Congress will canvass the Electoral vote and determine the result. The present Congress is Democratic in both Houses, and it has absolute power to adopt such rules and conditions for the count as it may choose. It is more than likely that the people will elect a Republican President, and his rights will be at the mercy of his opponents in Congress, who will no longer represent the prevailing political sentiment of the country. This condition is at once incongruous and unfair, and it threatens serious controversy and even fatal rupture at every successive Presidential lection. It is obvious therefore that any shange in the official terms of the President and Congress should be framed primarily upon the necessity for enabling the representative body of the people to conform to the politcal sentiment at the time when the Presiden

HOW AMERICANS HAVE TO PAY IRISH RENTS.

s elected.

The immediate question at issue between the Irish tenant-race and the English landords is the failure of the former to pay the rents demanded, and the failure to pay is due to the exorbitant rental. The tenant finds that to pay requires all that he can earn. If he pays the exorbitant rent he has nothing left o live upon. If he does not pay it he and his family are evicted and turned out upon the highway, and all that he has left is sold out from under him. Ground between these two millstones, the tenants have at last taken the stand that the rents must be reduced. and that some arrangements must be mad by the landlord class to relieve them of their errible burdens, which have at last become intolerable. This is the sum and substant of the question as affecting the relations be tween the Irish tenants and English confiseating landlords.

There is another fase of the question which directly interests this country and which the American Government has the oral right to consider and take action upon recent meeting held at Castleren, in Ireland, to agitate for a change in the Land laws, one of the speakers said that "The rents which the landlords got for several past years did not come from the soil, but n large part from America." Had he in creased the time to thirty years, his statement would have been still more correct. During this period there has been sent from this country and Canada, but mainly from this country, at a moderate estimate, between wenty and thirty millions of dollars per anrum to help Irish tenants pay their rents It has been sent by the Irish workingmen and women of the United States to relieve the poverty of their oppressed relatives at home, and to help improve the deplorable condition in which they find themselves This condition has been forced upon then through no fault of their own, but by the landlord class, who take from one-half to two-thirds of their gross earnings, which does not leave enough to support life upon and compelling them to sell almost everything they produce in order to meet the grasping and unrighteous demands of the alien, absentee landlords, or else suffer the penalty of eviction and death by starvation. What they can raise themselves is not suffi cient to meet these demands, and, to save themselves and their families from actual starvation, they are compelled to lean upon their relatives in this country for aid. How far this aid has been extended, and how liberally, the New York Herald, in a discussion of this fase of the question, states very clearly:

"Without the help from America which for twenty years has more or less veiled or dis-guised the real financial condition of hundreds of thousands of families, there would have been america, or the boy, or two or three of them ogether, paid the rent year in and year out, f the rent was not more than £10 one girl in a ood place in this city could pay it and he money to spare to contribute even more largely to the physical comfort of those over whose to the physical comfort of those over whose heads she was keeping a roof. Wages for girls have ranged in that period from \$5 to \$15 a month, and more than half of all earned went home. Ten and even twenty pounds a year has not been an uncommon sum to be sent home by one child. How much more liberally those who made ampler gains poured their earnings into this common channel it will never be possible to tell; but it may be estimated in the light of the consideration that Irish children never measured their gifts by what they might deem was neaded.

It is this view of the question which morally brings it within the scope of Congressional investigation. Has not the United States the unquestionable right to protest against it? Ought not the Department of State to open a diplomatic correspondence at once inquiring whether Great Britain has the right to perpetuate this system of confiscated ands given by the Crown to its favorits. and with all the oppression and persecution that attach to it, and whether her absentee ancilords, with no title in these lands except that of confiscation, have the right to levy such exorbitant rents as necessitate these appeals? Is it right that a large class of the people of this country should be morally compelled, in consideraion of ties of consanguinity, to pay the excessive rents of the Irish tenants to the English landlords? Ought there not to be a joint resolution offered in Congress at once demanding that these landlords shall cut down rents so as not to necessitate levying a tax of twenty to thirty millions a year upor American citizens? There is no hope otherwise that this tax will cease. With all the aid sent from here there is no hope.

If the tenant can raise sufficient on farm to pay the rent, and then has enough

landlord immediately assumes that he is prospering, and raises his rent so that he is running behindhand, and in bad crop years he is utterly unable to pay the rent and live. As a matter of fact, the Irish tenant is always bankrupt, and the English landlord keeps him so.

Suppose that there were living in Great Britain, on account of finding employment there, several millions of Americans who had become English citizens, and that we were systematically and cruelly robbing their relatives in this country, requiring the former to send millions of dollars over here annually on account of our unjust and oppressive laws, would not Great Britain protest and demand that such a cruel and unjust taxation should cease? Have we any the less right to demand that this actual loss to our own property shall cease; that our own laboring people shall no longer be impoverished to pay rents to English landlords; and that this tax upon our hard-working men and women who cannot afford to pay it shall be cut off? Some resolutions have already been offered in Congress bearing upon the general question of sympathy with the Irish tenants. This is well enough so far as it goes. Now let us have a more direct and practical resolution of protest.

BAILBOADS AS IMPLEMENTS IN WAR-The English and the Russians in Central Asia are both in jeopardy, and for precisely the same reasons. The English troops in Afghanistan under Gen. Roberts, numbering about 5,000, and the Russian troops in the Turcoman Desert (probably about the same number, though Gen. LOMAKINE started with a force of 30,000), are now 200 or 300 mile away from their base of supplies. Afghan istan may be called the Switzerland of Asia and Gen. Roberts in his advance has been obliged to traverse a succession of high mountains; the climate is severe, and at this season there is considerable snow. In this perplexing situation, the English troops find themselves harassed on all sides by the Hill Tribes. The condition of the Russians is no better. They are in the midst of 400 o 500 miles of desert; they are 200 miles from the Caspian; they have suffered defeat, and there is nothing for them to subsist on. Experience has proved that an army cannot start out with more than five or six days' rations with any hope of making progress on the march. Men and beasts down with more than this fag out and give way. In Central Asia it has been found that the horses eat and drink out of proportion to their carrying power; mules cannot be procured; oxen die off rapidly without reguar allowance of food and water. Both English and Russians have been forced to resort to camels, which have proved inef-ficient, and there is nothing to forage on in the districts occupied by the two armies. The situation of the Russian troops has long been precarious, and the recent cable dispatches indicate a panic in London as to the

probable fate of the English troops. A forecast of precisely what has happened in Central Asia led the Spectator, three weeks ago, to print an article insisting that the campaign in Asia would certainly be a failure, and perhaps a disaster, unless the advance of the troops was followed by the building of railway for the transportation of supplies "Civilized soldiers in Central Asia," it said, " need a beast of burden that will not eat, and the future of Europe in that region will depend mainly on the ability of eng ay down railways for low speeds at a res ble cost, and with an endurable amount of delay." Attention was directed to the Amercan ingenuity and enterprise which furnished ight railroads to keep up with the march of troops through the South. The advance of the Union army from Nashville to Atlanta would never have been practicable but for the military railroads which were constructed anew or out of the old material; and ye he territory of the Southern States furnished a more abundant supply of food and orage than can ever be hoped for in a desert or mountain campaign. It is estimated that he cost of a light railway in the track of an dvancing army is even less than the cost of lelay and losses in men and animals, while he danger of disaster is thus eliminated from the chances of the campaign. It is ertsin that England must adopt this sug estion or abandon Afghanistan altogether In the meantime the realization of this ecessity has come so late that the English army in that country may be totally sacriiced before the only feasible plan for saving t can be adopted.

HOW EXTORTION OVERREACHES ITSELF The annual report of the State Inspecto of Grain received at Chicago discloses the remarkable fact that of the total amount aspected in during the year ending Oct. 31. 1879, no less than 28,000,000 bushels did not go into warehouse. Deducting that much aken for local consumption, the Inspectors find that 25,000,000 bushels were transferred from ear to car on track. As this mode of transfer has been so generally adopted as to embrace nearly 25 per cent of all the grain received in Chicago, the presumption is that the same causes will lead to a still greater doption of that mode of transfer.

This is an age when cost becomes a matter of close calculation. Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON has demonstrated that the command of the world's market in cotton manufactures is in the grasp of that nation which can manufacture cotton cloth one-half cent per square yard less than it can be manufactured for by others. A difference of one cent per bushel in the cost of handling, transferring, or transporting grain is sufficient to control the whole trade. The warehouses of Chicago demand one and a quarter cents per bushe for storage, whether that storage last one hour or ten days. The cost of transfer ring grain on track in this city has been half of one cent per bushel. The difference between that sum and the warehouse rate of transfer has been sufficient during the last year to keep 25,000,000 bushels from going into warehouse which would have gone there had the rate been anything proportionate to the value of the service performed, or had not been so excessive as to induce the owners to resort to a

cheaper mode. Some years ago there was a proposition made by some of the railroad companies to provide the machinery for a transfer of grain on track at the rate of one cent per bushel, but this offer was declined by those engaged in the business on the ground that they could perform the service at half that rate. Whatever the actual cost of transferring grain from one car to the other may be, the fact remains incontestable that the owners of 25,000,000 of bushels found it to be so much less costly than the rates of warehouse storage that they have adopted it, and, of course, others will do likewise. The ele-vators at Buffalo are not so much warehouses as they are agencies for the mere transfer of grain from one vehicle to another, and our merchants have always recorded the

Buffalo rate as unjustly high when that rate was seven-eighths of a cent per bushel, and it has been no uncommon thing for persons shipping grain hence by way of Buffalo to secure contracts for the transfer of grain to cars at Buffalo at the rate of a quarter of a cent per bushel

The moral of all this is the old one : that monopoly invariably demands and exacts the greatest possible sum for the least possible service, and would rather exact ten cents a bushel per day for storage than do twenty times as much business at one cent per bushel. The old rate for storage here was two cents per bushel for twenty days, no grain being taken for less than twenty days. It required years of laborious agitation and protracted legislation and litigation to beat down that exorbitant exaction The present rate of one and a quarter cents for ten days is an injustice because it lacks flexibility. Ten days' storage is exacted for the mere service of transferring grain from one car to another; and that this charge i out of proportion to the value of the service rendered is demonstrated by the with holding of one-fourth of the whole grainreceipts of the city from storage. The remedy is a plain and clear one.

rate of storage must be reduced. A rate of three-fourths of one cent per bushel for transferring grain, with an allowance of a few days, would be a liberal compense for the service performed, and would profitable enough to satisfy the demands of any reasonable man or corporation. Three fourths of a cent per bushel for four days would be a liberal rate to the wareho and the difference of half a cent pe bushel thus saved would sausfy the shipper The policy of warehouse extortion has always been injurious to Chicago, and the grain trade has been retained in this city in spite of the warehousemen and not throug their aid. The shipment o grain aroun Chicago in order to avoid elevator charge here, and this wholesale transfer of grain on track, are evidences bat, despite all that has been done, further and prompt action is demanded in the interest of the city as well as of producers.

THE DEMONETIZATION OF GREENBACKS. A meeting of the Senate Finance Commit tee was held on Friday, and it was ascer tained that on the question of BAYARD's resolution demonetizing greenbacks the members would vote: For the resolution-SAYARD, WALLACE, KER-

NAN. Democrata. and Morrill, Republican: total, 4.
Against the resolution—Allison, Ferry, Jones
of Nevada, Republicans, Vocatans, Democrat; Not present Brok, Democrat.

It will be seen that the reporting of the bill rests with Mr. BECK, of Kentucky. It will be seen also that of the four Senators in favor of the resolution three are Democrats. A better classification of the vote would be a geographical one. In favor of demonstizing greenbacks, BAYARD, KERNAN (N. Y.), WAL-TAGE (Pa) MORRITA (Vt.) -all from the Atlantic States; opposed, Allison, Ferry. JONES, and VOORHERS, from the Western States. It is the old contest between the money-lending and mortgage-holding class at the East, and the industrial and productve class of the West, -the one class seeking o demonetize all forms of money except scarce and dear gold, and the other insisting on having such a supply of debt-paying money as will render the payment of deb ts practicable. The greenbacks are now exchangeable with gold at the will of the holder; but this does not content the Wallstreet sharks. They want the supply debt-paying money reduced to the minimum, the values of all forms of property reduced, and that of gold rendered comparatively higher. An adequate amount of debt-paying money tends to advance the price of property and make money easy. A scarcity has the directly opposit effect. this struggle it becomes a question of importance whether the Democratic Southern wing of Congress will vote with Ba YARD to demonetize greenbacks or not. Senator WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, has avowed himself not only a supporter of BAYARD for the Presidency, but as an open and unhesitating supporter of the demone ization of greenbacks. He argues that the 'South" alone cannot elect a Democratic President; but the adoption of the Bayann measure to strip the greenbacks of their legalender character will give the Southern State the support of the money-lending interest at the East, and thus secure them a sufficiency of Eastern votes to elect their President. He reckons on New York, New , arsey, and Conecticut, united to the Solid South, to elect the Confederate candidate, BAYARD, to the White House. He confesses that it is his purpose, and, so far as he knows, th purpose of the Democracy also, to make the demonstration of greenbacks the principal issue of the Democratic party the coming election. The friends he greenbacks, he says, must give up the nanagement of the party, and let the gold wing of the party take the lead. He expresses gratitude for the aid which the President and Secretary Sherman have given the Democrats in this matter, and is confiden that the demonstization of greenbacks (the South being solid anyhow) will give the Democrats the Presidency in 1880. He thus

expresses himself:
"The course indicated by Mr. Bayand and indorsed by the President and Secretary of the
Treasury is directly in the line of all Democratic principle and precedent, and should be adopted therefore, in my judgment, without a dissenting roice. The party has coquetted with soft-mone loctrines quite long enough, and has lost steadily and deservedly in consequence. It ought to be satisfied with the experiment and never repeat it. The Greenback party, as such, has almost disappeared, its members having resurned in a body to the Republican purty, from which they were drawn. The soft-money Democrate have been al-lowed to test their full strength, and having failed in every State should be willing to confess their ss, and permit the other-the hard-m accordance with old and fundamental principles, and conduct the fight to a successful issue. "There is absolutely nothing to be gained by fur-

ther compromises with the greenback-money theory, and none should be made, in my judgment. The country has emphatically declared itself in favor of hard money as the sole of legal-tender, and expe hard money as the sole of legal-tender, and expe-diency alone would seem to require that the Democracy should take advantage of the present situation and place themselves in the strong posi-tion left open by the hesitation and indecision of their Republican opponents. We could not be charged with tampering with the currency, seeing that the question has been opened by the Repub-lican President and his Secretary, whose action has hean President and his Secretary, whose action has left us no alternative but to choose sides. It only remains for us, therefore, to place ourselves on record in defense of our own principles or against them. The Democrata now have their opportunity. Success is within their reach if they act wisely and promptly (by demonstizing the green-backs), and they deserve defeat if they are not prepared and determined to take advantage of it. It would be sound policy, therefore, for us to do our duty and wipe out the greenbacks. But whether we should succeed or fail, whether it is expedient or not, I would make the fight on this issue and on this line. It is the line of consistency and principle, and we had better be whipped fighting for the right than to win upon any other ground.

the stock of debt-paying money in the country to gold alone is his special bid for the Presidency. In this he is supported most insanely by the President, who on the opening of Congress thrust this measure unasked pefore the country. But the "boom "doe not promise to be of much aid to him. The Democratic party, being without any political principle save that of the necessity of securing the possession of the offices, proits own. It has the sixteen Southern States under absolute shotgun rule to vote for any person or any policy that promises control of the Government, and can afford to avail itself of the services of the President and of his Secretary in dividing and thereby defeating the Republican party. No more ill-timed, unnecessary. and wholly unjustifiable proposition was ever made by a President on the eve of an election. The Republican States of the Northwest will utterly repudiate the whole contraction, cut-throat scheme, whether it be sanctioned by HAYES, SHERMAN, BAYARD, OF the Democratic party. It is not a question of abolishing or demonetizing a debased or depreciated money; it is a proposition to demon-etize \$350,000,000 of National legal-tender money, now convertible into coin on demand. If the Democrats propose to make that wicked scheme the issue on their part in the coming Presidential election, let them go ahead; but the Republicans cannot be con veyed, or sold, or delivered to the gang of money-lenders in the Atlantic cities by the President nor by his Secretary, and will

TROUBLES OF THE DEMOCRACY. phia Times and the most astute Democrat in Pennsylvania, has been spending some time in Washington since Congress convened. He has written several letters to his journal in regard to the perplexities which are embarrassing the Democratic party. He is afraid the leaders have not brains enough to steer clear of the rocks that lie in the waters they have to navigate. He is of opinion that they may escape the tariff rock, because the Republicans are not disposed to open that question. On the plot to de monetize the greenbacks Coi. McQuaz ex-presses gloomy forebodings. He is afraid it raises an issue that may cut his party to th vitals, and he doesn't see how to escape it. He does not believe the Democratic leaders possess either statesmanship or unity equal to the tas of dealing with the question. He then passes to other subjects. We make a few quotations

therefore repudiate the whole scheme from

of dealing with the question. He then passes to other subjects. We make a few quotations from his letter:

The selection of the candidate for the Presidency is one of the most difficult things to be managed. TILDEN cannot be taken, and he cannot be discarded; and no measure of personal strength would avail any Democratic candidate if TILDEN or KELLY shall refuse to favor him. Had a temperate and fair modification of the laws relating to the nown of the president of the laws relating to the powers of Supervisors and Marshals over elections been passed by the extra session as a separate measure, it would have been approved by the President; but what the same President will donow, since Democratic arrogance has kicked and suffed him into the fellowship of the violent revolutionists of his party, is quite a different affair. It is more than probable that it will be made a severe party issue on both sides in this session, and the inevitable result must be that the Democratic majority will refuse to pass an entirely fair Election bill, and that the President will veto any bill the Democratic pass, whether right or wrong. The old smothered embers of Stale-rights still linger in Democratic faith, and there are more than enough to dissipate the Democratic majority who refuse to recognize the Democratic majority in Congress must meet, and meet squarely, and the Republicans know that the Democratic must take t

ills and fought by discordant warriors.
Having shown the desperate straits to which the earty has been brought, Col. McCLURE throws out the following suggestions of a startling program to which their desperation may drive them: gram to which their desperation may drive them:

There is great chafing and unrest among the Democratic leaders because they feel that they are handicapped in every race, and it is not surprising that some of the bolder of them are inclined to electrify the party and the country one of these days with a novel and aggressive deliverance on Grant get to be the under dogs in the fight this session, as they were in the last, there will be a heroic break for the annexation of half of Mexico, and Grant will be indicated as the leader. If sectional issues cannot be escaped this winter, there must be some new issue, such as territorial acquisition or a foreign war, as a means of escape from the demagogs and revolutionists of both North and South, who sacrifice the tranquillity and prosperity of fifty millions of people to their mean ambition. It was thus that the old-time Democracy ruled, from Jappenson, who acquired Louisiana, to Polk, whose election brought Texas, and whose caussless war with Mexico gave us the Pacific States and Territories, and the lesson has been studied by the bewildered leaders of to-day, Revolutionary times demand revolutionary remedies, and it is smong the possibilities that territorial extension and foreign war may yet be the suppreme issues of 1880.

A. CONSTANTING BARRY, a well-known minister of the Universalist persuasion, of Wisconsin, went into the service at the breaking out of consin regiments. After his return home, when peaking of the borrors of Libby and Anderonville, his friend asked him if he still denied the theory of punishment after death. He said that his army experience had modified his religlous belief somewhat, and that he now " b lieved in bell as a military necessity." CAMERON, of that State, who has seen a goo deal of service in the South on the TELLER and other investigating committees, has just re-turned to Washington from New Orleans whither he went on the KELLOGG-SPOFFORD business. He is of Scotch extraction, and, therefore, takes his Presbyterianism without any qualification. Speaking of the Louisiana liars. enator Cameron said that he " believed in an old Scotch Presbyterian bell, and didn't think that even that would do justice to some of the people he saw down there." The Senator's coleagues on the Committee call him the "liar

Concerning the tendency to railway consolids tion, the Cincinnati Gazette has the following paragraph upon the subject: "In 1869 the total ileage controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was 538; New York Central 503 hicago & Northwestern, 1,150; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 830. At the present time the mileage controlled is as follows: Pennsyltimated), 2,200; Chicago & Northwestern, 2,158; Chicago, Milwaukeg & St. Paul, 2,250. The indue to the absorption, by lease of purchase, of the minor lines," An address delivered before the International

President, contained some statistics that show now important a part milk and its products play the food of the people. America contains 18,000,000 milch cows; Germany, 9,000,000; France, 5,000,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 4,000,000; and Switzerland, 600,000. in 1878 there were manufactured in this country 96d. 00,000 pounds of butter and 340,000,000 pounds over 40 of the latter was sold for export. Senator BAILEY, of Tennessee, has a good

tion of the colored people. It is founded on the fact that \$510,000 has recently been covered propriations for the pay and bounties of colored coldiers, which remained unclaimed after seven

Concerning the murder of Dixon by BARKS-ALL, and the refusal of the Grand Jury to adject the latter, the Yazoo Heroid justifies both

the jury and BARRSDALE in the following lan-Wednesday evening, after a laborious and useful session. No better Grand Jury was ever impaneled in the State. The case of James A. BARKSDALE, for the killing of HENRY M. DIXON, was thoroughly investigated, and no indictment and. We believe all fair-minded men are say found. We believe all full the Grand Jury in re-isfied with the action of the Grand Jury in re-fusing to indict Mr. BARKSDALE,—which action, we understand, was unanimous,—and we hope this is an end of this celebrated case."

Cincinnati is in need of a man for Mayor of decided convictions, like Our Carrer, to keep the population in order. The Gazette of that city declares that "There is nothing in Paris, or in any part of the world within the limits of civilization, to compare in boldness and vile-ness to the degrading exhibitions that are nightly throughed in Cincinnati." The Police Court is ocused of being in sympathy with badness, and the Police Commissioners are denounced as cowards. Cincinnati insists on being called the Paris of America, with all that the name in

The BISBER-HULL contested-seat case from Florida is creating considerable interest is Washington for the reason that if the case i claim Florids, and the voice of the State would be slienced if the election of the next President should go to the House of Representatives f

As to the President's recommendations about polygamy, an exchange caper makes the good point that Congress has already passed the necessary laws to suppress it, and it only re-mains for Mr. HAYES to execute those laws. Four thousand men in Utah practice polygamy.

Senator KELLOGO thinks he has utterly nolished all the evidence brought against him, and that the Democratic majority in the Senate will not dare to unseat him, notwith tanding their earnest desire to do so.

The Milwaukee Medical Society is wrestling with the adulteration of foods. So long as a Milwaukeean can be satisfied that his lager-beer is pure, what possible interest can he feel on the subject of food?

The Delavan Advertiser, State Register, and other Bourbon papers are out for Senator LEE, of Peoria, as the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois. Well, it may as well be LBE as anybody.

The Greenback party cannot be considered very dangerous in New York City, where the flat lunatics cast only 115 votes out of a tot Because Gen. GRANT doesn't say he will not

accept a third term, the Charleston News to sure be will, would, could, or must if it is The Man on Horseback did not seem to

frighten the people of Louisville much the ther day. It is said that the editor of the London Truth

can tell the biggest fib of any man in the bus PERSONALS

Secretary Thompson will shiver his timbers The Queen of Italy is at Bordishers for her health. The attempted assasination of King Humbert produced a shock from which she has not "Turfite"; "Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-

Horses" is no relation to Bonner. The latter gen-tleman appears to be afraid of everybody's horses A current paragraph states that Mr. Tilden is in poor health. It is perfectly safe to bet that enlargement of the heart is not the ailment from

which he is suffering.

but it appears to be a tough place for the drama, the baggage of Mrs. Scott-Siddons having recently been attached there for a \$50 debt. The Boston Journal says: "We are sorry to say that the first practical exemplification, of

female suffrage was preceded by some very sharp practice regarding the nomination of the ladies by the ladies themselves." Why, girls! Charles Francis Adams is building a cotage at Schooner Head, Mount Desert, which he

will occupy next summer, and it is thought that the place will become more popular than ever with people wishing to escape the heat of the cities. From a casual glance at the list of stockings, etc. (principally etc.) forming part of the Archduchese Christine's trousseau, we should rec-ommend to the Spanish Cortes to include a few

Horace Grealey's first contribution to the literature of the press was made when, an appren-tice in a newspaper office in Poultney, Vt., he wrote a description of a monster squash that had been sent to the editor, but the work was re-

done a thriving business saving drowning persons at the Lime-Rock Lighthouse near Newport, R. I., is recovering from a severe attack of diphtheria, — a disease to which it would be supposed she had Alma Tadema has just completed a little

picture called "My Sister Is Not at Home." It picture called "Aly Sister is Not at Home." It probably represents the front steps of a palathal mansion, with a small boy making the above an-nouncement to a young man who hopes some day to be the urchin's brother-in-law. It is generally understood that conscience nakes cowards of us all, but occasionally there are

as appears to have been the case with Mr. Whit-tier the other day. Mayor Prince, of Boston, sent him a check for \$100 for his poem read at the recent unveiling of the emancipation group in Boton, but Mr. Whittier promptly returned it. The National Board of Health is out with a long lot of recommendations as to what shall be done to drive the yellow-fever from Memphia, but seems to have entirely neglected the simple and comparatively inexpensive scheme of sending Joseph Cook there to deliver a series of lectures.

nstances where it gives a man great moral courage,

If that doesn't effect the desired result, a dose A tall old gentleman of large frame, crowned with flaxen hair, visits the New York Tribuse counting-room new and then, with Jersey mud upon his boots, and asks if there is not enough money on hand to allow him s little as a stockholder. ** When Horace Greeley was alive, said he once, ** I used to get enough from my div said he once. "I used to get enough from my dividends to support me. I am getting too old now to work, and I need the money. I own one shan of the stock, which my son paid \$10,000 for. Hy gave it to me to live off of as long as I tived."
"Who was your son?" "Theodore Tilton."

The Rev. John Jasper, colored, who says "de sun do moye," still holds forth at Rithmood. He was to marry a couple in church the other day, when two women in the congregation, while waiting for the bridal party to arrive, got into a fight over their sweetheart, who was present not know which girl he loved best. beauties got to fighting and the crowd got excited Somebody said the gallery was falling. Then there was a rushing, jumping, fainting, hysterics, and a few broken bones. The bridal party want to Parson Jasper's house instead.

ler, late publisher of the Pantagraph and Con-servative newspaper of this city, died to-day, of

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 14.—The Hon. Engent Birchard, of Pleasant Valley, died at his vesterday, after a year's illness, of consumption. In his death the county loses one of its most prominent citizens. He served several terms in the State Legislature.

Washingros, Dec. 14.—The Hon. James M. Edmunds, City Postmaster, died this afternoon.

SPERMSTRILD, Ill., Dec. 14.—At a meeting of Irish-American citizens to day a Committee was appointed to make arrangements for a machine at an early date to discuss the least troubles in Ireland.

Samuel J. Tilden at Old Tricks

RAILRO

The Great Western Indiana Conn

The Louisville & Nashv Important Purchases ing Line

That Will Bring Th Close to Chi

TILDEN'S T "A special dispatch from the New York Herald, has th gard to the latest rumors trying to open up a new true York & Oswego Midland, in New York Central:

New York Central:

The project which it app Samuel J. Triden has set or ing up of a new trunk line. New York via the New Yor land Ratiroad, is looked up one of the possibilities of Something of the proposed known in this city for some the Heraid showed how feasifar the plans for its consugressed, did capitalists app billities of the case. It is Syracuse should be deep the proposed new route, city would, in the event of become the grand local shipment to the various roshould Mr. Tilden or any out the opening of the line, it is the Syracuse & Phanix brought into combination. brought into combination, runs from this city southes tions of Onandara and Mad direct line to Earlyile, on any of Chenango Conners direct line to Earlville, on any of Chemango County, junction with the New York Road. The distance is forty country traversed a fertile magnificent farm-land and tillers of the soil. Along portant villages of Manlius, povis, Deruyter, and Earlvi day in splendid condition, and rolling stock. The router critical cent of some the control of some the control cent of some the cent of the with ruling stock. In a soriginal cost of somet. The City of Syracuse was bo of \$500,000 for its constructs. The Company has passed victsitudes of railroad corogin the hands of a Receiver. present owners of the N hidland Railroad have been purchase of the Syracuse Railroad has been known interested in its welfare for also reported that the par contract have been and are bargain. The Midland peo for the road, but the bid we being asked. The Midland brokers; hence Mr. Tilden's could not be learned. The presumed ultimate purpo Road runs right into the 1 not at Earlville, hence sca pot at Earlyille, hence scar be necessary to complete the a now made daily by transfe "To complete a direct a would be necessary not only the Syracuse & Chenango V but also of the Syracuse & but also of the Syracuse & This road was projected abo and is now in a partially fini is a crosscut road between S running due north. The pli don the line of the New Yor road, as now laid between G between which points the tr utterly insignificant. A Mis it is seldom that ten passen ried between those places. consequence on the present and Fulton is Central Midland crosses the Syra change of the route Chenango Valley & Presented the shorten the distance Syracuse and several the line. Over this route t Syracuse and Oswego would than via the present route. parent that the new plan we receive President Sloan's union of the Midland, Che Phenix Railroads in a tru Outario to New York wou tendency to turn the tide of from the Central Railroad. South, East, and West coulcus, where the New York Northern, Syracuse & Bit all centre. Syracuse wou portant shipping point to commerce of the lakes won by way of Oswego, and, the hours shorter, would be pr The new fine would open u country, now prosperous.

INDIANA CON Stenben, Ind., more direct connection fr Indiana towns with Chie

The new tine would open used country, now prosperous, such an opportunity for furths scheme as a trick on ut this scheme as a trick on ut Samuel to built the stock of which he no doubt holds a. Presidential election is rap needs a refill of his "bar" means to make enough by

"We trust some arrang whereby Angola and other may secure a direct coan and Detroit. At present is for anyone to go to either tion there is a tedious data going and returning from rangements could be mad train could be run every Chicago over the Detroit." train could be run every train could be run every thicago over the Detroit wastern, Fort Wayne, Jac de Wabash or Baltimore eage, it would prove a ver to people along the line, be advantageous to the c would be but little longe the Michigan Central, and track could be made as meat would give the last connection with Detroit, rolling-stock and track wa full abare of the travel.

"We have no doubt but troit to Butler might be are of the opinion that the lain the desired outlet for the proposition of the stand \$200,000; in fact, we tained for an insignificant. taned \$30,000; in fact, we taned for an insignificant of the roads already const rangements be made whe and passenger trains will be to the fact and Chicago to Hillsdale & Southwester over the Jackson Road to from thence to Chicago of the construction. The route between be but little longer this wing routes, and it would to but little longer this my routes, and it would considerable trade to Det Cleveland, Chicago, and would not be much longe the Michigan Central, and the Michigan Central, and the Michigan Central, and the Michigan Central control of the Michigan Central

THE LOUISVILLE ent of the Loui road, in an interview to b rolling shares in the Lo Isaac Caldwell, and set a Louisville; and our ass are John Jacob Astor, W L Kennedy, Henry F. V. others; all, or nearly of the stock, and w been represented by Lafayette, Ind., and the tock are friends of t rule Railroad, and will, road so as to give to the I espondent asked int of the Boar would be conti

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has just completed a little v Sister Is Not at Home." It has the front steps of a palasial nail boy making the above an-oung man who hopes some day brother-in-law.

gives a man great moral courage, been the case with Mr. Whit-Mayor Prince, of Boston, sent 00 for his poem read at the re-

er promptly returned it. pard of Health is out with

gentleman of large frame, ten hair, visite the New York room new and then, with Jersey ots, and asks if there is not hand to allow him a little as a When Hornce Greeley was sitve." used to get enough from my divme. I am getting too old now the the money. I own one share, the my son paid \$10,000 for. He live off of as long as I tived. 'son?" "Theodore Thiton."

n Jasper, colored, who says." still holds forth at Richmond. a couple in church the other day, in the congregation, while wait party to arrive, got into a fight cart, who was present, but did girl he loved best. The two ming and the crowd got excited, e gallery was falling. Then there mping, fainting, hysterics, and

OBITUARY.

Ark., Dec. 14.—James D. Buter of the Pantagraph and Conper of this city, died to-day, of

Dispatch to The Tribuna.

a., Dec. 14.—The Hon. Eugene asant Vailey, died at his home

Dec. 14.—The Hon. James M. Postmaster, died this afternoon.

ISH SYMPATHY.

III., Dec. 14.—At a meeting of citizens to-day a Committee was take arrangements for a mass-carly date to diames the land

RAILROADS. Samuel J. Tilden at Some of His Old Tricks Again.

The Great Western of Canada... Indiana Connections.

The Louisville & Nashville Road Makes Important Purchases of Connecting Lines,

That Will Bring That Road Very Close to Chicago.

TILDEN'S TRICK. wa special dispatch from Syracuse, N. Y., to the New York Herald, has the following in reand to the latest rumors that S. J. Tilden is trying to open up a new trunk line via the New York & Oswego Midland, in opposition to the

New York Central:

The project which it appears probable that Sannel J. Thiden has set on foot for the opening up of a new trunk line from the lakes to New York via the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, is looked upon in Syracuse as one of the possibilities of the near future. Something of the proposed scheme has been known in this city for some time, but not until the Herald showed how feasible it was, and how far the plans for its consummation had progressed, did capitalists appreciate the probabilities of the case. It is very natural that Syracuse should be deeply interested in the proposed new route, inasmuch as this city would, in the event of its establishment, become the grand local point for transstracuse should be deeply interested in the proposed new route, inasmuch as this city would, in the event of its establishment, become the grand local point for transshipment to the various roads centering here. Should Mr. Tilden or any other man undertake the opening of the line, it is beyond doubt that the Syracuse & Chenango Valley Railroad and the Syracuse & Phonnix Railroad would be brought into combination. The former line runs from this city boutheasterly through portions of Onandaga and Madison Counties, in a direct line to Earlville, on the northern boundary of Chenango County, where it forms a junction with the New York & Oswego Midland Road. The distance is forty-four miles and the country traversed a fertile valley, abounding in magnificent farm-land and settled by thriving tillers of the soil. Along its dice are the important villages of Manlius, Fayetteville, Cazenovis, Deruyter, and Earlville. The road is today in splendid condition, and is well equipped with rolling-stock. The road was built in 1871 at an original cost of something like \$2,000,000. The City of Syracuse was bonded to the amount of \$500,000 for its construction.

"The Company has passed through the various vicisations of railroad corporations, and is now in the hands of a Receiver. The fact that the present owners of the New York & Oswego hidland Railroad have been negotiating for the purchase of the Syracuse & Cheungo Valley Railroad has been known among those mostly interested in its wellare for a week back. It is also reported that the parties necessary to a spaired have been and are now very near to a bargsin. The Midland coopie offered \$550,000 being asked. The Midland Railroad depot at Earlville, hence scarcely a switch would be necessary to complete the connection, which is now made daily by transfer.

"To complete a direct route to Oswego it in the necessary to complete the connection of the land of the connection with it out to be learned. The same parties who were negotiating for the purchase recently inspected the road

pot at Eariville, hence scarcely a switch would be necessary to complete the connection, which is now made daily by transfer.

"To complete a direct route to Oewego it would be necessary not only to obtain control of the Syracuse & Chenango Valley Rairoad, but but also of the Syracuse & Phœnix Rairoad, but but also of the Syracuse & Phœnix Rairoad, but but also of the Syracuse & Phœnix Rairoad. This road was projected about three years ago, and is now in a partially finished condition. It is a crosscut road between Syracuse and Fulton, running due north. The plan would be to abandon the line of the New York & Midland Railroad, as now laid between Oneida and Fulton, between which points the travel is and has been utterly insignificant. A Midland conductor says it is seldom that ten passengers a day are carried between those places. The only station of consequence on the present line between Oneida and Fulton is Central Square, where the Midland crosses the Syracuse Northern. A change of the route by way of the Chenango Valley & Phœnix Road would shorten the distance and also place Syracuse and several thriving villages on the line. Over this route the distance between Syracuse and Oswego would be ten miles less than via the present route. It is therefore appress that the new plan will not be likely to Syracuse and several thriving villages on the line. Over this route the distance between Syracuse and Oswego would be ten miles less ten via the present route. It is therefore apparent that the new plan will not be likely to receive President Sloan's co-operation. The union of the Midland, Chenango Valley and Phonix Railroads in a trunk line from Lake Ostario to New York would certainly have a tendency to turn the tide of travel and traffic from the Central Railroad. Consections North, Sosth, East, and West could be made at Syracuse, where the New York Central, Syracuse Northern, Syracuse & Binghamton Railroads all centre. Syracuse would become an important shipping point to the seaboard. The commerce of the lakes would find an outlet here by way of Oswego, and, the route being several hours shorter, would be preferred by shippers. The new tine would open up also a vast area of country, now prosperous, but only awaiting such an opportunity for further development."

The railroad managers in this city look upon this scheme as a trick on the part of the shrewd Smual to built the stock of Oswego Midland, of which he no doubt holds a large amount. The Presidential election is rapidly nearing, and he needs a refill of his "barlls." He no doubt means to make enough by the trick to get him through the campaign without making a requisition on his regular bank account.

INDIANA CONNECTIONS. The Steuben, Ind., Republican clamors for more direct connection from Angola and other Indiana towns with Chicago and Detroit. It

arrues as follows:

"We trust some arrangements may be made thereby Angola and other towns along the line may secure a direct connection with Chicago and Detroit. At present is is very inconvenient for any, one to go to either city. At Auburn Junction there is a tedious delay of several hours in going and returning from Chicago. If some arrangements could be made so that a through train could be run every day from Detroit to Chicago over the Detroit, Hitisdale & Southestern, Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw, and de Wabash or Baltimore & Ohio Roads to Chicago, it would prove a very great inconvenience

settern, Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw, and the Wabash or Baltimore & Ohio Roads to Chicago, it would prove a very great inconvenience to people along the line, and we believe would be advantageous to the companies. The time would be but little longer than by the way of the Michigan Central, and by a little work the track could be made as good. This arrangement would give the last-named road direct concetion with Detroit, and by improving its colling-stock and track would be able to obtain shill abare of the travel.

"We have no doubt but what a road from Detroit to Butler might be a good thing, yet we are of the opinion that the former place can obtain the desired outlet for much less money than \$20,000; in fact, we believe it can be obtained for an insignificant sum by making use of the roads already constructed. Let some arrangements be made whereby through freight and passenger trains will be put on between Dainott and Chicago to run on the Detroit, and from thence to Chicago over the Baltimore & Ohio. The route between the two cifies would be but little longer this way than by any existing routes, and it would undoubtedly furnish considerable trade to Detroit that now goes to Cereland, Chicago, and other cities. The time would not be much longer than by the way of the Michigan Central, and we are certain the route would be liberally patronized."

THE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INCINNATI, O., Dec. 14.—Dr. Standiford,

ident of the Louisville & Nashville Railreadent of the Louisville & Nashville Rail-rod, in an interview to be published to-morrow, and a surchase has been made of the con-rolling shares in the Louisville, New Albany & Carago Road by myself, R. S. Veech, of the Famous' & Drovers' Bank, the Hon. hase Caldwell, and several other gentlemen a Louisville; and our associates in New York and John Jacob Astor, William Astor, Robert L. Kennedy, Henry F. Valle, Samuel Sloan, and others; all, or nearly all, original owners of the stock, and who have heretofore tem represented by Mr. Reynolds, of The stock are friends of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and will, of course, manage the tond to as to give to the Louisville & Nashville a listeen hours' connection with Chicago." The tempsondent asked if the present management of the Board, under Mr. Reyholds, would be continued. In reply, Dr. Raddiced said that it would not, but that a charse would soon be made, and it was his present judgment that R. S. Veech, and Louisville, would be elected President of the standard as a consequence of this examination.

dent, "The road," said Dr. Standiford, operated with the enterprise and liberality its north, and northwest merit." It is reported from Evansville that, Mr. Cole, of the Nashville & Chattanoora Road, has purchased the division of the St. Louis & Southeastern Road between St. Louis and Evansville.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 18.—The Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern Railroad has secured the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road, running from here to Michigan City, and thus has a continuous line from the lakes to the Gulf. The Louisville & Nashville has also secured other important portions in Indians. Georgia, and Florida, which effectually settle all questions as to railway supremacy in the South.

GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA. The following is an abstract of the financial statement submitted to the meeting of the Great Western Railroad Directors and shareholders held in London, Eng., Thursday:

oreal western Railroad Directors and share-holders held in London, Eng., Thursday:

"The report stated that the total receipts for the past half-year amounted to £365,771, against £383,400 in the corresponding period of last year, the expenditure £275,896, against £371,167, and interest on bonds, debenture stock, etc., and loss in working leased lines £100,047, rasinst £41,024, leaving a deficit of £10,172, against £41,781. The comparison is, therefore, unlavorable to the extent of £3,441. The expenditure on renewals during the half-year amounted to £17,716, of which £868 has been charged to the lecomotive and carriage funds, and £16,548 to working expenses, but no transfers to the reserve funds have been made this half-year. After charging the laterest on bonds and debenture stock, the half-year's net-revenue exhibits a deficiency of £16,172, but the credit balance from the previous half-year net-revenue exhibits a deficiency of £16,172, but the credit balance from the previous half-year's dividend on preference stock, amounting to £12,644, has been also carried forward to the debit of the ecrease in the receipts from through traffic during the last half-year have been low rates, and the interruption of the live-stock traffic, owing to the continued prohibition by the Canadian the interruction of the live-stock traffic, owing to the continued prohibition by the Canadian authorities of the transit of American cattle through Canada."

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
PRORIA, Ill., Dec. 14.—Mr. George Skinner phreys authorizing him to take charge of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, recently Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonvine Raintond, recently purchased by him. Mr. Allen will turn the road over to Skinner to-morrow. Mr. Skinner was connected with the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad before it passed into the hands of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

LITTLE ROCK & PINE BLUFF. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 14.—Col. Seeb Ward lessee of the Penitentiary, last night closed a contract for the construction of the Little Rock & Pine Bluff Railroad. Work will commend immediately at Little Rock. Four hundred convicts will be employed. The grading is to be completed by April 1, and the entire road in operation by July 1, 1880.

KANSAS PACIFIC. Sr. Louis, Dec. 14.—It is reported here that the United States Circuit Court at Topeka, has, yesterday set aside the sale of the Kansa Pacific Railway to Jay Gould, and refused to

HE DIDN'T WIN. Epecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 14.—In the case of Baker against the Wabash Railway, for damage for injuries sustained in being ejected from a train last summer, the jury has rendered a verdict for the defendant.

The Detroit Free Press says a rumor prevails in Ottawa, Canada, of another Pacific scandal. It is to the effect that a Parliamentary broker and a journalist bave between them managed to get something like \$47,500 out of a Pacific Railway contractor, who believed they had sufficient influence to enable him to tide ove

It is claimed that considerable excitement prevails among the employes of the Indiana, Broomington & Western Railroad, owing to the discharge of a large number of men from all the various departments. Superintendent Barthe various departments. Superintendent Barton expisins his action in regard to this matter on the ground that he was expressly engaged to reduce expenses and make the property pay. Although some classes of employes have had their wages increased, the dismissals have been so great that in the two months that he has had charge he has reduced the pay-roll from \$38,000 to \$27,000 per month, and this without reducing wages. ing wages.

The Kapsas City Times of the 11th says:

"Now that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Company have made arrangements to run into this city on and after Jan. 1, the Chicago, Burington & Quincy will follow suit. It is more than probable that they will reach the Union Depot here by way of what is known as the Burlington & Southern Road, but if not by the this route, by way of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs from Hopkins, or the line running northward fram Harlem to it. They are bound to come either by one route or the other, and have aiready purchased property in this city for depot and freight purposes. A gentleman connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, who was in Kansas City a few weeks since, secured a trace of land south of Turkey Creek, near the Water-Works, for this purpose, and it is the intention to reach that joint by way of the Fort Scott tracks. All details have not as yet been completed, however, but in a short time the public will be given the particulars."

CANADA.

Canadian Bailway News_Immigration_ Lead and Silver at Grimsby_The Toronto Opera_House_Two Young Ladies Drowned While Skating-An Old Murder Case.

Special Dispatch to The Tribute.

OTTAWA, Dec. 14.-Prof. Selwyn, of the Geological Survey, in opposition to the Hudson Bay Company's report, strongly advocates the practicability and great advantage to the Northwest of a railway from Lake Winnipeg to Hud-

It is learned that the Government have decided to cancel the contract for operating the Pembina Branch, and that Mr. Schrieber, of the Intercolonial Railway, will leave for Winnipeg within the next ten days to take charge of the

Intercolonial Railway, will leave for Winnineg within the next ten days to take charge of the road.

The rolling-stock now being procured by the Canada Central Railway, in consequence of the change of gauge, is from the car-works at Chicago. Many people entertain a little curiosity to know what benefit the national policy will confer on protected Canadian labor so far as this extensive purchase is concerned.

The incuatious course pursued by the Dominion Government in the matter of immigration will contribute eventually to discrediting Canadia among the prospective immigrants of Europe as a field for their labor. During the past four months a number of German immigrants who were induced to actile in the back townships of Reofrew on misrepresentations made by steamboat agents have abandoned their claims and gone to the State of Pennsylvanis. The country which comprises the Country of Renfrew is a good locality for settlement, but the immigrants were led to expect too much and naturally became discontented.

Tobonyo, Dec. 14.—A hundred and twenty men have been set to work rebuilding the Grand Trunk Opera-House. Steam-pipes have been laid under the mortar, and the dressing-rooms, which are now being floored and heated, will be used as work-shops. Work will be pursued by electric light, and everything is being prepared for prosecuting the rebuilding during the present and next month so as to have the structure ready for reopening at the reappearance of Misa Neilson on St. Valentine's Day, Feb. 14. Opera-chairs have already been purchased. The finer decorations of the theatre will be left for execution during the summer.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Quebrac, Dec. 14.—The Courier dis Canada continues to inveigh bitterly against the English-speaking employes of the civil service, and especially in the Railway Department, demanding the dismissal of those on the North Shore and the appointment of French Canadians in their stead.

NewCASTLE, N. B., Dec. 14.—Two young ladies, may Williston, daughter of Judge Willis-

· POLITICAL. Ex-Senator Wright, of Iowa, on Various Matters of Current Interest.

Text of a Curious Letter Written by a Democratic Congress-

Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, Porecasts Big Break-Up in the Solid

TILDEN.

HIS ROW WITH KELLY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—Several leading Democrata here have undertaken to settle the Kelly-Tilden trouble in New York. A prominent politician of that State has been selected to conduct negotistions, and he is in communi-cation with Democrats here. Representative Cox, who is regarded here as one of Kelly's spokesmen, declares that no offers of compro-mise will be accepted, and that, so far as Tilden is concerned, the present contest is "war to the knife." nent politician of that State has been selected

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 14.—Another petition

sking for an investigation of the charges that

the election returns have been tampered with

ernor and Council. The list of names embraces many of the most prominent and distinguished citizens of Portland, including those of the Hon. Lot M. Morrili, Sydney Perham, and Israel M.

THE YOUNG REPUBLICANS. DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 14 .- A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Young

Republicans is officially announced to be held at Priest's Hotel, in this city, on Wednesday

EX-SENATOR WRIGHT. THE CONVENTION AT CHICAGO. Ex-United States Senator Wright, of Des Moines, Is., was at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday, on his return to his home from Wash ington, where he has been attending to some legal business before the United States Supreme Court. A TRIBUNE reporter had a brief but very pleasant chat with the gentleman. Among other things, he said:

"Chicago is going to have the next Republican National Convention. "Do you think so?" asked the reporter. "Yea, sir, that is the general sentiment around Washington. Everybody there is for it, and our Iowa people are in favor of Chicago,

tions first rate." "How does Congress feel on the currency

question, and how do the members regard the suggestions made by President Hayes and Secretary Shermau?"

"Well, Congress will let the currency question severely alone. The Republicans are almost a unit on that from the East to the West. President Hayes made a grave mistake when he suggested meddling with the currency question at this time. Everything just now is on a settled basis. The people are satisfied withour currency because it is sufficient for the demands of the country. His principle may be right, and the principle of retiring the greenbacks may be all right, but principle is not always policy, and this is an inopportune time to suggest such a thing. I am astonished that President Hayes should have suggested any such thing. Congress will adopt a resolution to let financial questions entirely alone."

"You have heard a little

POLITICAL TALK

POLITICAL TALK in Washington, have you not?"
"Yes, Grant will be the next President, if be

"1es, Grant will be the next President, it he will take it."

"Don't you think be will?"

"I don't believe he wants the office. He has occupied the chair twice. He has held the greatest military position in the gift of any nation. He has been honored by all the nations of the earth, and to-day he has returned more honored than ever in his own land. He has had glory enough, and I believe he honestly wants to retire to private life. Why should he bother himself further with the cares of State, to stand abuse and public criticism. But duty may compel him to accept,—to step into the breach as it were. The duty he owes to the Nation may be above his own feelings, and prompt him to accept. But as to wanting the office, no, sir."

"But there is the cry of Caesarism and Centralism."

wanting the office, no, sir."

"But there is the cry of Cæarism and Centralism."

"That is a great bugbear. There is more danger from the centrifugal forces. States may break up, but the Nation never. There is too much individual independence for that. The trouble is we have too many elections. Our Presidents ought to hold office from six to ten years, Governors four years, Congress nor Legislatures should meet more than once in two years, unless there are extraordinary demands for extra sessions. There is too great a frequency of local elections, and that is what keeps the country in a constant state of political turmoil and excitement, and gives the demygog a chance to make a living on the credulity of the masses. It is true that there are men—and clear-headed men at that—who object to a long-term President. They say that had the President been elected for ten years instead of four in 1876, and the same troubles had arisen, that the stake would have been too great, and the Democracy would not have submitted to the decision of the Electoral Commission, but plunged this Nation into anarchy and civil war. But there are points in this matter that are of too much importance to be hastily discussed. The people in the East seem to believe in these frequent elections, but a different sentiment is rising in the West on account of the disturbance they create to business."

The ex-Senator left last night for his home.

A POLITICAL BOMB. CONGRESSMAN AIKEN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PROPOSES A PRESIDENTIAL TICKET IGNORING

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 11 .- A decided flutter has been caused in political circles here by the publication of a letter from Cangressman D. Wyatt Aiken, advocating the presentation of a Presidential ticket which shall ignore Democratic and Republican party lines. The letter is to the News and Courier, and is dated Washington, Dec. 5. Subjoined are the main points of the document:

is to the News and Uourier, and is dated Washington, Dec. 5. Subjoined are the main points of the document:

A run of six, sight, or ten hours in the limited express, the express, or accommodation train, brimes one from New York, 300 miles, to this beaufful city, the seeking cauldron of political partisanship. Farty rule and party limits measure the particular of those who come here to the yiew?; and possibly, each contained to the view?; and possibly majesty expearer. It seems to me there is no greatness-statesmanship—here. The lesders of both parties are partisans, not statesmen; they are sectional in politics, and not patriotic. Every question of importance has its Democratic and Republican friends and cambileto, and about \$60 in money stolen.

Louis Ludwig, living at No. 345 Lumber street, while under the influence of liquor last evening, got into a row at the corner of southern improvements easily close up the grap between Northern Republicans and Northern Democrats. Southern bensions or Southern improvements keep it closed up. At the South we have struggled most manfully for behavior of the Southern bensions or Southern improvements easily close up the graph between Northern Republicans and Northern Republicans and Northern Induced the Southern of the South we have struggled most manfully for behavior of the South of the South we have struggled most manfully for behavior of the South and the search of

lic weal? They cannot. I would not destroy parties. They are necessary to establish a wholesome public opinion. But they should never be allowed to become sections! A Solid South vs. a Solid North simply means a house divided against itself, and as true as the book in which it was written will be the sequence of such division. We have the "Solid South" to-day. The "Solid North" will come so soon that it will seem like to-morrow when it is passed. My conviction is the partisan does not live who can "carry" New York as a Democrat. Neither will Democracy "carry" Indiana. All else is Hepublican. If this result is inevitable, as I werily believe it is, what alternative have we! The people have it in their nower to remodel the structure so unwisely built by their leaders. The industrial elements of the country, both North and South, comprising at least 75 per cent of the voting population of the Union, including farmers, mechanics, and other artisans, should rally to the rescue of the tottering fabric, and in National convention place before the American people a Presidential ticket not recognized by its former allegiance to either existing party,—a ticket that would know no North, no South, no East, no West, but patriotic enough to be beyond the behests of party and able enough to govern without prejudice, but with equity and justice, this entire country. That such a ticket can be framed I do not for one moment doubt. That it will be, before it is tool late, time alone can tell. Your obedient servant,

DIRTY WATER.

Packing-House Men Fighting a Trespassing Railroad—The Chicago & Western Indiana in a Fair Way to Become Unpopular. The Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad, in its work of laving tracks into this city, met with another obstacle yesterday, which will delay its progress considerably. The work of track-laying on Stewart avenue was stopped upon reaching No. 333, a brick building that stands directly in the proposed line. Farther on the track was commenced again and run along Grove street. A force of about 200 men were engaged on the work from 10 o'clock vesterday morning until shortly after 7 o'clock, when the track was completed as far as the centre of Eighteenth street.
At the northwest corner of Grove and Eightenth streets stands a large brick building, owned and occupied by Tobey & Booth as a packing-house; and, as the track-layers were laying the Indiana Company's ties to the west of an old track belonging to the Alton & St Louis Railroad, the new railroad would run close to the packing-house, cutting off all com-munication, both railroad and otherwise, along munication, both railroad and otherwise, along their only frontage on Grove street. The railroaders began to prepare the way by tearing up the sidewalk and a large platform in front of the nacking-house, and the watchman promotly telephoned for members of the firm. Upon the arrival of Mr. Tobey they were ordered to desist from tearing up his property, and, falling to comply, he mustered a number of his own workingmen, and turned loose on the railroaders a large

which has a speedy effect. Several times they attempted to proceed with the track, but as the house had several steam pumps, and capacity for throwing seven streams of water, they were each time repulsed. To prevent the frequent annuyances, the packing-house men then dumped a wagon in a hole on Eighteenth street, where the track ended, and piling Iumber and debris on the top of this, it formed an impassable barricade for any train of cars. Several times the railroad-men were ordered to remove this barricade, but as often they attempted it they were repulsed by the water. Quite a crowd of spectators gathered about the place, and one of the railroad men was sent to spike a switch running from the old track into the packing-house grounds, but a stream of water was turned on him, and he beat a hasty retreat. The foreman of the gang thereupon drew a revolver, and was taking deliberate aim for the pipeman on the roof when he too was knocked head over heels with the stream. STREAM OF DIRTY RIVER WATER, KNOCKED HEAD OVER HEELS WITH THE STREAM. Then profiting by the example set them, Messra. Tobey & Booth caused their switch to be so spiked that the railroaders could not possibly run a train over it. The fight lasted in this way until 12:30, when Mayor Harrison arrived on the scene, and ordered the railroaders to desist. A force of police were stationed there during the day and evening, and as the railroad-ers showed no signs of discontinuing the fight

ANOTHER ATTACK WAS EXPECTED.

North of the packing-house switch-tracks running into property belonging to Louis Hutt, to Holbrook & Co., and Holmes & Co., hard-wood lumber dealers, were torn up and laid in a straight line for the use of the new railroad.

Messrs. Tobey & Booth claim that if the tracks Messrs. Tobey & Booth claim that if the tracks are run so close to their property that incalculable damage will be done their business, and hence they are disposed to contest the right of the railroad to occupy the entire street.

SUSAN JOHNSON.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—You have suggested that the women of this country do something to testify their appreciation of the heroism of Susan, wife of the Ute Chief Johnson; and it occurs to me that the best thing which could be lone for her would be to place her under the protection of civilized law,—the laws of Col-orado, to which State she has done immortal nonor. She should be invested with ell the rights and privileges which that State grants to married women, and be secured in the posses sion of a homestead on her soil. Also, for her sake her tribe should be left in Colorado, subject to the laws thereof; their forfested reservation surveyed, and each alternate section reserved one year for pre-emption by the heads of Ute families, under the general Fre-emption laws; and that to these be added such further regislation as may be necessary to make the title of each Ute pre-emptor inalienable in him and his heirs for at least fifty years,—so that he may not be defrauded, and may not defraud himself, so as to be homeless. As soon as the lands are surveyed, and the Ute sections designated, open the others to general settlement; and so surround the Indians with civilizing influences, instead of herding them, like cattle, in an isolation which must perpetuate their barbarism.

To those who may agree with me in this matter, I suggest the propriety of petitioning Contion surveyed, and each alternate section re-

ter, I suggest the propriety of petitioning Con-gress, and offer the following form, so that any

ter, I suggest the propriety of petitioning Congress, and offer the following form, so that any one who chooses may cut it out, paste it on a sheet of paper, sign it, get names, and send it to his Senator or Representative:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of North America, is Congress Assembled:
Your petitioners, citizens of —, would earnestly pray that you will secure to Susan, wife of the Ute Chief Johnson, in acknowledgment of her heroism and humanity in defending the white captives lately taken by her tribe, one section of land, to be by her selected on the present Ute reservation in Colorado; and that you would make the title inalienable in her and her heirs until the Fourth of July, 1976.

Also, that, for her sake, as well as for the sake of justice and humanity, you would not permit the banishment of the Utes from their home, but make them subject to the laws of Colorado, and give them ample opportunity to pre-empt homesteads on alternate sections of their present reservation, while opening the other sections to general settlement.

Javas Grey Swisshurik.

ing portrait of Velasquez. She has the flaren hair and eyelashes of the youthful Infantas whom that great limmer painted; the full, pouting under lip, the unaccentuated upper lip of the Hapsburgs before Duke Francis of Lorraine became the husband of "King" Maria Theresa. Marie Antoinette had a Lorraine complezion and upper lip, and a Hapsburg under lip. She had also the Lorraine neck, long, slender, and erect as a pillar, and the gracefully-sloping, though strong, shoulders. The Hapsburg neck, as represented by the painters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, was abort, and the shoulders were narrow. We find these points in the Archduchess Christina, who is the daughter of a cousins-german, descended from ancestors who hast married in and in from the time almost when the Order of the Golden Fleece was instituted. In a high dress, I should say the bride-elect appears to most advantage, owing to the form of her shoulders, and her remarkable slenderness. Other points of resemblance to the Velasquez portraits are the color of the eyes and the translucid coloriesness of the cheeks. The former are blue as the forget-menot, light no in a charming manner, and have a maive, fearless expression. The whole face is a happy one when the Archduchess laughs, wauting in roses though it is. Her laughter is de bon œur, not perhaps majestic, but pleasant to hear, and we may assume that it will be musle. bon cour, not perhaps majestic, but pleasant to hear, and we may assume that it will be music to Don Alfonso. In the different sketches made of her the teeth are left out. They are white, and they were given plenty to do on the

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco CATABRE CURE.

RADICAL TREATMENT

For ONE DOLLAR Sanford's Radical Cure

Improved Inhaler, Wrapped in one package, with full directions, and sold by all Druggists for \$1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADI-CAL CURE.

CAL CURE.

From a simple cold or influenza to the rotting, sloughing, and death of the three senses, this great remedy is supreme.

By means of this ireatment poisonous mucous accumulations are removed, the entire membrane cleansed, disinfecters, soothed, and healed, constitutional ravages checked, the history privated of catarrhal polson, deepened in color, and strengthened in life-giving properties. Thus externally and internally, in according to the second of the second

General Agants, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

COLLINS Hundreds of little Nerves and Muscles respond to the Elec-PLASTERS ful Plasters, the moment the are applied. They instantly annihilate Pain, Strengthen Weak and Painful Parts Draw Poisons from the Blood, Prevent Fever an Ague, Liver and Kidney Complaints. Ask for COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS.

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India Shawis!

Valley Cashmeres, Dacca Cashmeres, Camel's Hair, India Stella, Etc., etc., purchased specially for the

Holiday Trade! Parties desiring to secure a

"Valuable Gift"

Will do well to examine these beautiful goods at an

early day! "Pin," "Bourgeois," & "Berants"

Imitation India, In great variety, embracing the CHOICEST PATTERNS MANUFACTURED.

French Cashmeres, Stellas and Stripes. Paisley and Broche, Long and Square, in new colors.

Camel's Hair Wraps, Velour, Velvet, Lamb's Wool, and Beaver. Foreign and Domestic Long and Square

Shawls; and a special line of English Beavers, From \$4 upward.

The attention of Gift-makers is invited

to our elegant assortment of Carriage & Evening Shawls,

Which is most complete and varied. We mention: India Grenadine, Chinese Crape, French Tissue, Sewing Silk, Gauze, Satinette, Shetland, Iceland, Berlin, and Zephyr, machine and hand made; French, German, and English Cashmere, Lyonaise Silk, etc., eto.; Plain Colors, Plaids, Stripes, and Fig-

Also, the ever-popular

India Chudda, Long and Square, and other styles in "Almost Endless Variety!"

We have also introduced a select line of PERSIAN, INDIA, JAPANESE, CHINESE,

and FRENCH SILK-MIXED ORIENTAL and EASTERN PATTERNS in Fancy Shawls, To which we invite and advise early inspec-

Chas. Gossage & Co. STATE-ST. WASHINGTON-ST.

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal-Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M., Wash. ington Mean Time. Dec. 14, 1879.



Time. | Bar. | Thr | Hu. | Wind. | Vel. | R'n. | Weather | | Time. | Bar. | Thr | Hu. | Wind. | Vel. | R'n. | Weather INDICATIONS.

older, north to west winds, and partly cloudy weather. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, northwesterly winds, colder and generally clear weather, preceded in eastern portion by light rains or snow.

For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer.

ortherly winds, colder, and clear or partly cloudy weather, with frequent snow in the first district, followed in the last district by falling barometer and easterly winds.

CATABRH CURL

Wei De Meyer's

Cure. A speedy and Certain Antidote for Ca tarrb, Snuffes, Colds in the Head, Influenza by D. B. DEWRY & Co., 46 Dey-st., N. T., at \$1.50 a package. Pamphlets mailed free.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Casteria.

Centaur Liniments, the world's great Paluleving agents for Man and Beast

PINANCIAL. C. HARVIER,

Foreign Exchange Broker 49 Exchange-place, New York.

References: Any Bank or Banker in New York. \$10 to \$10,000

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IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,

Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second

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floor, and one on third



A Beautiner of the Complexion.

It renders the Cuticle Healthful, Clear, and Smooth, and is the best possible substitute for expensive Sulphur Baths. It will heal Ulcors and Sores.

Persons employing it have no need to react to Sulphur Springs for bathing purposes. It is a desirable DISINFECTANT of CLOTH. ING or BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious Diseases. It is also valuable as an injection.

As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more desirable than any cosmetics.

TAN, PRECRIES, PIMPLER, and BLOTCHES PRUR SOAP; yield to its influence; and it is the very best soap to shave with, leaving the skin amooth. It also KRADICATES DANDEUFF. The article is endorsed by the Medical fraternity.

FAMOUS REMEDIES. HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases.
HAIR REVIVUM, for Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Unequaled), 50 Cants.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute, 35 Cents.
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DVE (Instantaneous), 50 Cents.
JAPANESE CORN FILE, for Removing Corns, Bunions, &c., 35 Cents.

noment of time at all stations.

LUCAL OBSERVATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15-1. a. m. For the Lower Lake region and the Middle States, falling barometer, variable winds, alightly warmer, breatening and rainy weather, principally as snow in the former, followed by rising barometer

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Houghton, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Section Chicago, Grand Haven, Section 3, Mackinaw City, Aspena, Section 4, and Port Huron.

HALL'S BALSAM.

Cures Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cronp, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the nightsweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy, this benign specific will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

the Most Powerful Healing Agent ever Discovered. • Henry's Carbolic Sales cures the worse oores.
Henry's Carbolle Salve allays the pain of burns.
Henry's Carbolle Salve cures all cruptions tions
Henry's Carbolio Salve heals pimples
and blotches,
Henry's Carbolio Salve will cure outs
and bruises.
Ask for Hedry's, and Take No Others
to Hewake of Counterpairs.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., SOLE PROPERTORS, New York:

Westminster Hotel, Corner Sixteenth-st. and Irving-place, N.Y. E. A. GILSON.

THREE DOLLARS PER DAY Excepting front rooms and rooms with Bath.
SPECIAL RATES will be made with Guests by the Week, Month, or Season. CARROLLTON HOTEL, Bates reduced to \$3 and \$2.50 per day, according to location of reoms. Extra charges for pariors, baths, and double rooms according to size. The most convenient and latest built hotel in the city. Elevator cans continuously to all the floors. All lines of city passenger-cars pass the doors. F. W. COLEMAN, Manager. Battmore, Md. Oct. 50, 1878.

EDUCATIONAL. PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER Pa. Reopens Jan. 7. Civil Engineering Chemistry, Classics, and English. Degrees conferred COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't. TOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS-BEST REFERENCES Address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

> SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES

THE LEADING EXTERNAL SPECIFIC FOR SKIN DISEASES 25 cts. a Cake. A Beautifier of the Complexion.

3 Cakes 75 c.

OLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The Produce Markets Rather Active, and Irregular.

A Ceneral Decline in the Horning, and a Firmer Closing.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago again shipped large amounts of curchicago again shipped large amounts of currency to the interior, most of it for handling the hog crop. New York exchange grew weaker, and was sold between banks at \$1.50 per \$1,000 discount, with large offerings at \$1. Small bills were scarce, and one bank issued a large amount were scarce, and one bank issued a large amount of its notes that had never before been out into circulation. The Boston and Philadelphia banks were called upon to make good the supply of bills that New York could not furnish, and at least one large shipment of gold was received from New York. One or two banks have adopted the plan of ahioping gold West by mail as third-class matter. The cost is about 75c per \$1.000, but the The cost is about 75c per \$1,000, but the plan is not likely to come into general use, as the Government is not responsible for losses. Discounts have not been pressing, and the pork-packers have been the largest borrowers. Bankers report their discount lines well filled, and rates firm at 7@6 per cent. Local securities are not in active demand. There has been a moderate business in Government bonds. New York stocks have begun again to be attractive to lators, and Western operators are buying, igh not freely. The majority prefer to make short turns, as they do not expect to see much of a rise until after the New Year. The drift of opinion is decidedly bullish.

In railroad bonds, in New York on Thursday.

a large and well-distributed business was rethe issues. Erie consolidated seconds led in point of activity, and, after selling down from 87% to 87%, rose to 88%, closing at 88%; do funded 5s fell off to 82, and rose to 83%. New-Jersey Central consolidated and convertible assented sold up to 104%; Mobile & Ohio firsts to 985; St. Paul sinking funds to 1113; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 7s of 1907 to 115; Delaware & Hudson registered of 1884 to 106; do sylvania Division to 110%@110%; Indian-Lafsjette, Bloomington & Western incomes to 631/4; Lafsjette, Bloomington & Muncie firsts to 921/4; Canada Southern firsts to 893/4; Ohio & Mississippi, Springfield Division, to 701/4; and Central Pacific, California & Oceaon Branch, to 102. Kansas & Texas consoli-ated assented were steady at 95, but do seconds fell off from 47% to 46%. C., C. & I. C. Trust Company certificates assented sold at 87%, and do seconds at 43% 43%. The Toledo ash issues advanced 1/@11/4 per cent in the early dealings, but subsequently lost a por-tion of the improvement. Great Western firsts rose to 108%, and seconds to 100%. Chesapeake & Ohio firsts fell off to 63%. Texas Pacific incomes declined to 68, and recovered to 68%. Lake Erie & Western firsts sold at 93@93%, and

do incomes at 62@62½.

The Ophir dividend of \$1 ashare excites great surprise in San Francisco, according to the Bul-letin. The last previous dividend was paid in March, 1864. Up to that time the mine had paid \$1,394,400. The last assessment was levied in November, 1878, and the total collected on that ant is \$2,538,200. The mine has been yielding bullion every month during the year, and it was known that there was a surplus on hand,

The mining assessments delinquent in San Francisco in December amount to \$1,822,600. For years there has been nothing like the present calls for money for the development of mines. There have never before been so many gigantic scale, involving as it does large outlays for labor and machinery. The year has not been characterized by any remarkable finds in either ment money has gone, and this has been dis-couraging to those who have been called upon meet these demands. The amount falling delinquent this year compares as follows with

1873	\$ 6,671,000 1877 \$11,598,000
1874	
	11, 880, 000 1879 15, 143, 700
1876 Tota	. 11,608,000 seven years\$77,629,200
Minin	dividends to the amount of \$336,200
were pa	l last month.
Savar	of the forty analicants for the new

seats in the Stock Exchange have been formally admitted. They are as follows: Messrs. Edward Popper, of Kohn & Co., St. Louis; E. D. Bangs, of Boston; Jonas Hess, of Hess Brothers Co.; Louis Sommerhoff, of Woerishoffer & Co.; E. N. Whitom of A. W. Dimmock & Co.; James Lounsbery, a brother of Mr. Lounsbery, of Lounsbery & Hugen; and W. Seward Webb, of New York.

A Mining Exchange was opened in Philadel-bia on Dec. 4. It has sixty members. The transactions have averaged 10,000 shares a day.

The London Economist of Nov. 29 says:

A considerable export of builion is usually followed by a higher price for money and a lower price for goods, which are thus brought to a point which induces their export. That this further feature has not been observed on the present occasion we believe to be due to the fact that the price of goods had already been brought so low through the long depression of trade that a further lowering was neither called for nor possible. A gradual revival will ultimately be more favorable to us than any sudden start, which might be expected to lose its influence the sooner for being sudden.

pected to lose he inductive the sound of the currency of the United States, prices will rather tend upward than droop on that side of the Atlantic. This will tend to a continuage of the demand here. The higher the price of the goods imported there, the smaller, proportionally to the selling price in the country, the heavier import duty becomes. Hence, with a higher price of goods, the import duty becomes a smaller obstacle to traffic.

Secretary Sherman has received an offer fro New York bankers to exchange at par \$3,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds, maturing in 1881, for the same amount of 4 per cent bonds, the Govern-ment to pay the difference in interest between the 6s up to the time of their maturity and the 4s for the same length of time. Mr. Sher

man says that if Congress would give h		
thority he could begin his refunding ope	rations	Li
immediately.		16
GOVERNMENT BONDS.		1
		10
Bid.	Asked.	18
U. S. 6s of 81	106%	13
U. S. new 58 of 81	10314	13
U. S. new 41/4s, ex-int	105%	
C. S. & per cent coapons103%	103%	10
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.		10
Sixty days.	Sight.	11
Sterling 482%	485	14
Belgium 5221/6	518%	1
France	518%	43
Switzerland	518%	Ŧ.
Germany 94%	9514	ы
Holland 40	40%	13
Austria	43	1:
Norway	27%	17
Bweden Denmark	27%	13
COMMERCIAL BILLS.	27%	Ιi
Charles and the control of the contr	1 A	П
Sterling 4794@4794	Sight.	43
Sterling 4794@4794	** ***	1
Francs	*****	E
LOCAL SECURITIES.	25 Mt 10	li
Bid.	Asked.	18
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1802	*1134	15
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1884 *10814	*107	13
Chicago Municipal 7s. 1895	*114%	l Ba
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1809 115	*116	23
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1892 11314	*11+	10
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895 *1144	*11ek	1
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1899 *1151/4	•116%	1
Chicago Municipal ds	*107%	1 4
Chicago West Town 78	*106%	
Chicago West Town 5s *100%	*101%	
Chicago Water Loan 6s *108	•108%	
Chicago Lincoln Park 78	•106K	1
Chicago South Park 78*106% Chicago South Park 6e*102%	•1074	1
Chicago South Park 0s 1024	*104	5
Chicago West Park 7s	*107%	
Culcago Treasury Warrants (Dew	25.18	8
Cook County To	97	1
Secrip S	*1131/4	
Cook County (short) 75	*107% *101	0.5
Cook County 5s 100	101	
City Politicar (South Side)	180	100
City Railway (South Side) 177% City Railway (West Side) ex-div 177%	180	100
City Dellary (west olde) ex-uly 177%	100	

large. Sales are reported of 225 bri \$6.65\(\precequiv{6}\)6.75; 2, 800 bris springs on pri 100 bris no grade at \$4.00; and 20 bri at \$6.25. Total, 3,145 bris. Export quoted at \$5.25\(\precequiv{6}\)5.75 in sacks, and d do at \$5.75\(\precequiv{6}\)6.25. OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 1 ca \$10.00; 2 cars wheat screenings at \$12. 1 car feed at \$17.00; 1 car middlings Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$15. And interest. FIELD. LINDLEY & CO., New York. 88 LaSalle-st., Chicago STOCKS. mbers of N. Y. Stock Exchange ALBERT M. DAY. Manag TRASK & FRANCIS. aged %c lower, declining 1\%c early, 1\%c, and closing a shade above the late Friday. The British markets were froff coast being quoted 6d higher, but the equal to the advance in ocean freights, advantage to parties who should ship city at former prices. Our receipts rather large, with small shipments, some free selime early, and one or two were offered without finding buyers, but the demand seemed to be about equal to ply. The market seemed to be in struith fewer small operators on the lon a couple of weeks ago. There was a for soot wheat, which closed at \$1.30\text{int} of the couple of weeks ago. There was a for soot wheat, which closed at \$1.30\text{int} of \$1.30\te 70 BROADWAY, N. Y. embers of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange. All classes of Securities Bought and Sold on Commis-sion and Carried on Margins. Daily Market Letters sent to Customers WATSON, LA GRANGE & GIBSON. 324 Pine-st., San Francis New York. BANKERS AND BROKERS. Special facilities and advantages in furnishing LEGITIMATE MINING INVESTMENTS. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO COOK COUNTY 78.

CITY BONDS.
SOUTH PARK BONDS.
LINCOLN PARK BONDS.
WEST TOWN BONDS.
Safe-Deposit Department, entrance on Washington-st. SELL YOUR UNITED STATES BONDS And secure a handsome premium, and
BUY COOK COUNTY OR WEST CHICAGO 5 PER
CENT BONDS.
An equally good security, bearing higher rate of in-CHARLES HENROTIN, BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK. New York, Dec. 18 .- Governments quiet Railroad bonds irregular. State bonds neglected; nominally unchanged. Money market easy, at 5@7, closing easy at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@634.
Sterling exchange weak; 60 days, 48134; sight, During the four months ending to-day the During the four months ending to-day the total amount of gold brought to this port from Europe was \$71,672,950, or an average of \$531,-826 for every day of 121.

The New York bank statement is as follows: Loans. increase, \$2,649,000; specie, decrease, \$101,600; legal-tenders, decrease, \$1,269,800; deposits, increase, \$529,100; circulation, increase, \$308,700; reserve, decrease, \$2,108,175. STATE BONDS. BARLEY—Was rather quiet, though ness was done early. The market was offerings being small. January No. 2 s and Feoruary at 92@92%c, closing at #85pot No. 2 brought 90c. Extra 3 sole next month, and at 68%c cash. No. 3 at 57@58%c. Cash sales were reported No. 2 at 90c; 3,500 bn extra 3 at 68% No. 3 at 57@58%c: 12,000 bn by samt 80c on track; and 2,000 bn at 72c free Total, 20,000 bn.

Erie, pfd	at 57@584c. Cash sales were reported No. 2 at 90c. 3, 500 bu extra 3 at 684, No. 3 at 57@584c. 12,000 bu by samp 80c on track; and 2,000 bu at 72c free Total, 20,000 bu. LATER. Saturday afternoon wheat was \$1. seller January, closing at the inside. rather freely at 47%@47%c for May, the inside. Mess pox closed about 10\$13.37%@13.40 for February, with sale \$13.35. GENERAL MARKETS BROOM-CORN—Was in good demand at the late advance. Choice hurl. Fine green, with hurl to work it Red-topped do and hurl. Inferior. Crooked.
NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, Dec. 13.—Sight exchange on New York, \$1.50 per \$1,000 discount. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 481%. FOREIGN.	BUTTER—The market was firm. The much life in the trade, but holders were and there were no sellers at any conces previous asking rates. We repeat our li
London, Dec. 13.—Consols, for money, 97 1-16; account, 97 3-16. American Securities—Illinois Central, 103; Pennsylvania Ceutral, 52; Erie, 43%; Erie, preferred, 73; seconds, 90; Reading, 36%; United States Bonds—New 5s, 105%; 43/s, 109%; 4s, 106%. Paris, Dec. 18.—Rentes, 87f 15c.	Creamery Good to choice dairy Medium. Inferior to common Roil. BAGGING—Met with only a light de was steady as last quoted. We repeat last quoted: Stark

United Sts 1091/6; 4s, 10 PARIS, Dec.	6%.			i; 43 ₆ 8,	was steady as last quoted. We repea last quoted: Stark
The follows of the leadin during the tw Saturday mos	g article	the receip	ots and sh educe in t nding at 7	this city	Brighton, A
3.70,0 44	RECE	IPTS.	SHIPM	ENTS.	Low grades
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	COAL-Remains unchanged. There
Flour, bris. Wheat. bu Corn, bu Corn, bu Corn, bu Corn, bu Corn, bu Barier, bu Barier, bu Barier, bu Barier, bc Broom corn, sbr C. meats, bs. Beef, tcs Beef, bris. Pork, bris. Lard, lbs. Lard, lbs. Tallow, lbs Butter, lbs. Dres'd h'2s. No	13, 310 110, 390 5×, 524 29, 779 5, 380 19, 610 190, 437 208, 630 20, 000 574, 740 175 70, 750 20, 005 122, 306	11, 622 123, 835 71, 734 34, 494 5, 109 14, 874 141, 705 64, 000 751, 840 138, 900 12, 424 127, 915	13, 642 42, 169 10, 380 2, 364 8, 320 183, 097 78, 192 183, 340 4, 694, 188 4 101 2, 399 291, 790 43, 700	3,772,749 50 305 832	demand at the prices given below: Lackawanna range and egg. Lackawanna nut. Erie and Briar Hill. Cannel. Baltimore & Ohio. Pledmont. Blossourg. Brazil block. Wilmington. COOPERAGE—Pork barrels sold a 1.27%, and lard tierces at \$1.30@1.35. DRESSED HOGS—Were quiet and
Live hogs, No.	32,559	30, 969		8.208	@5.25 asked with packers bidding \$5.0

Cattle, No 4.781 8,262 3,689 2, Sheep, No 1.017 708 1.	208 773 588
Cattle, No 4.781 8,282 3,689 2, Sheep, No 1.017 708 1.	773 583
Sheep, No 1.017 708 1.	583
Sheep, No 1.017 708 1.	583
	440
Hides, lbs 204,932 175,511 253,795 330,	
Highwines, bris 100	54
Wool, lbs 144, 217 60, 649 174, 090 121.	
Potatoes, bu 1,561 1,202 148	4
	624
Hay, tons 90 212	
Lumber, mft 270 800 1.582 1.	658
	240
	844
PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and unsteady	at
a lower range. Liverpool reported a decline of	
@1s on meats, and there were more hogs at ;	he
Stock-Yards than were wanted, though the reget	ota
of the day were rather light. The early oferings	
product were large, and the market weak. La	ter

there was a reaction, but the closing feeling was tame all round.

The hog-packing of this city foots up a total of The hog-packing of this city foots up a total of 1,163,000 head since Oct. 31, against 1,174,600 to

1, 163, 000 head since Oct. 31, against 1,174, 600 to same time last year.

The stock of new pork is about 160, 000 bris, and of old about 25, 000 bris, against a total of 84, 000 bris a year ago. The stock of lard is estimated at 150, 000 bris. The stock of lard is estimated at 150, 000 bris. The stock of lard is estimated at 150, 000 bris. The stock of lard is estimated at 150, 000 bris. Other brish 130, 200 brish 131, 200 for new spot. \$13, 224/613, 25 for January, \$13, 45/213, 47/4 for February, and \$13, 65 for 13, 70 for March. Sales were reported of 500 brish (old) seller December at \$11, 75; 7, 500 brish seller January at \$13, 20(2) 13, 60; 3, 000 brish seller March at \$13, 45/613, 70. Total, 51, 000 brish seller March at \$13, 45/613, 70. Total, 51, 000 brish seller March at \$13, 45/613, 70. Total, 51, 000 brish seller March at \$13, 45/613, 70. Total, 51, 000 brish seller March at \$13, 45/624, 75 for February, and \$7, 75/67, 77/4 for March. Sales were reported of 8, 500 tes seller January at \$7, 37/4/67, 60; 21, 000 tes seller February at \$7, 52/4/67, 75; and 3, 750 tes seller March at 27, 67/4/67, 85. Total, 33, 250 tes.

Maxara—Were active, and about ½c per lb lower.

MEATS-Were as even on hams, wh green. Sales wer	e report	e in go	ood dem	and for
ders on private to	erms: 2	5,000 lb	s green d	o at 4c
2, 500, 000 lbs sho	rt ribs. s	t 88 B7	4008 40	for Jan-
uary, \$6.47%@8. 6.67% for March:	55 for 700,000	Februar	y, and	\$6.60@
10 103 averages, at	7037%c	: 200 to	s sweet-	nickled
bams at 814c. Pr	ices for	the le	ading cr	its were
HOUSE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY O	-	-	L. & S.	Short
Achien P.	ders.		clears.	
Loose	\$4. 20	36. 35	\$6.35	36, 45
Spot, boxed December, boxed.	4.40	6.35	6,55	6.65
Japuary, boxed	4.45	6.60		6.70
Short ribs, sel	ler Feb	FURTY.	closed at	98 55
	F-40 200	00 00	20000 000	4 80 45
Long clears quo boxed; Cumberlas	red at	30. 30	COSC MD	1 20. 20

68%c for 17@16 average; green hams quoted at 81 ages. 7@7%c; do seller January, 7%@7%c; green	
shoulders, 4@4%c. Bacon quoted at 5%@5%c for shoulders, 8@8%	
for short ribs, 84,68%c for short clears, 94,610 for hams, all canvased and packed.	c
GREASE-Was quiet at 64007c for white \$100	
514c for good yellow, and 414@5c for brown, with	b
BEEF—Was quiet at \$0,00@9,25 for mess, \$0,25 @9.50 for extra mess, and \$15,00@15.50 for	5
TO MAKE THE PROPERTY OF THE PR	200
Tallow-Was quoted at 614@64c for city and	1

extra mess, and \$15.00@15.50 for	Powder
Was quoted at 614@616 for city and r country.	A stand A No. Extra
BREADSTUFFS. Was in fair demand for export, with no does, while there was only a light local	Yellow N. O. I N. O. I
ks are increasing some, but are not	Choice

	THE CHICAGO TR	Prime corn or suga
	100 bris no grade at \$4.00; and 20 bris buckwheat at \$6.25. Total, 3,145 bris. Export extras were quoted at \$5.25@5.75 in sacks, and double extra	Blackstrap Choice New Orlean Prime do Fair do Common do
	do at \$5.75@6.25. OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 1 car of bran at \$10.00; 2 cars wheat screenings at \$12.00 per ton;	Allspice
Section .	1 car feed at \$17.00; 1 car middlings at \$11.75. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$15.62%@18.00 per ton on track.	Pepper Nutmegs HAY—Was in m The offerings were
No.	SPRING WHEAT—Was less active and averaged %c lower, declining 1%c early, advancing 1%c, and closing a shade above the latest prices of	No. 1 timothy, W
Section 1	Friday. The British markets were firm, cargoes off coast being quoted 6d higher, but this was only	Mixed Upland prairie No. 1 prairie Slough
	advantage to parties who should ship from this city at former prices. Our receipts were again rather large, with small shipments. There was some free sching early, and one or two large lots and the process of the pro	HIDES—Were in Green-cured hides,
-	the demand seemed to be about equal to the sup-	Dry flint, & b, pri Dry salted, & b Green city butcher Green city butcher
10,	a couple of weeks ago. There was a fair demand for spot wheat, which closed at \$1.30\(\frac{1}{2}\) for round lots of No. 2 and \$1.15 for No. 3. Seller January	LUMBER-Was steady. The stock
-	ply. The market seemed to be in strong hands, with fewer small operators on the long side than a couple of weeks ago. There was a fair demand for spot wheat, which closed at \$1.30\% for round lots of No. 2 and \$1.15 for No. 3. Seller January opened at \$1.31\%, sold down to \$1.30\%, advanced to \$1.32\%, and closed at \$1.31\%. Seller February was in fair demand at \$1.32\%, 1.33\%, closing at \$1.33\%. Seller the month was quiet at \$1.29\%	plies at other point trade is ahead of th tions: First and second 1
0.000	\$1.33%. Seller the month was quiet at \$1.294@ 1.30%, closing at \$1.30%@1.30%. Spot sales were reported of 71,000 bu No. 2 at \$1.294@ 1.30%; 11.200 bu No. 3 at \$1.14@1.16; 4,000 bu rejected at 97%c; and 12.000 bu by sample at 750	First and second ci Third clear do First and second ci
S. g.	@\$1.21. Total, 98, 200 bu. WINTER WHEAT—Was in fair demand, but closed	Flooring, second c Box boards, 13 inc
Sec. Sep	of 4,400 bu red at \$1.32% @1.33; 800 bu do in Central at \$1.35; 1,200 bu No. 2 winter at \$1.20@ 1.30: 400 bu No. 3 at \$1.28; and 2,800 bu by sample at \$1.20@1.28, Total, 9,600 bu.	A stock boards, 10 B stock boards, 10 C stock boards, 10 Fencing, 1st qualit
R n-	lower: the market declined %c early, reacted,	Fencing, 1st quality Fencing, No. 2 Common boards, of Common boards, N
Separate Separate	and closed his below the latest prices of Friday, the nearer deliveries being relatively weak. The British markets were firmer, but with a rise in ocean freights, and one receipts were moderate in volume, but with	Common boards, N Dimension stuff. 2 Dimension staff, 2 Pickets, rough and Lath
Town or	atively weak. The British markets were firmer, but with a rise in ocean freights, and our receipts were moderate in volume, but with small shipments. There was only a light shipping demand Saturday, and the market for spot closed time at 40%c for No. 2 and 33%c for rejected.	Shingles, standard Shingles, choice. OILS—A decline
et	There were export orders here for corn, and at prices which would permit them to be filled, but for one thing: the parties wanted old corn, and it is stated there is no old corn here that is not mixed	was noted, with v price changes. Tra- below: Carbon, 110 degree
1.	with new. No effort seems to have been made to keep the two separate, and the reason is said to be that the new corn is so dry as to make it unneces-	Carbon, Illinois leg Carbon, headlight,
t,	sary. Futures were in fair demand. Soller May opened at 47%c, declined to 47c, reacted to 47%c, fell back to 47%c, improved to 47%c, and closed at 47%c, bid. Seller the month was quoted	Lard, No. 1
m L,-	opened at 47%c, declined to 47c, reacted to 47%c, fell back to 47%c, improved to 47%c, and closed at 47%c bid. Seller the month was quoted at 40%c41c, closing at 40%c, January sold at 40%c41%c, February was quoted at 41%c41%c, and June at 46%c46%c, Spot sales were reported of 225,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 40%c41c; 16,000 bu rejected and new mixed at 38c38%c; 10,600 bu new high mixed at 39c39%c; 14,000 on by sample at 39c40c on track; 2,800 bu do at 29c41c free on board; and 1,000 bu ears at 42%c43c. Total, 269,400 bu. OATS—Were rather quiet, and about %c lower. The demand for futures was smaller, and prices fell off early, but recovered later to nearly open-	Neatsfoot oil, strick
8; e,	were reported of 223, 000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 40% (241c; 16, 000 bu rejected and new mixed at 38@38%c; 10, 600 bu new high mixed at 39@39%c; 14, 000 bu by sample at 39@40c on track; 2, 800	Neatsfoot oil, extra Neatsfoot oil, No. Bank oil
0; n-	bu do at 29@41c free on board; and 1,000 bu ears at 42%@43c. Total, 269,400 bu. OATS—Were rather quiet, and about %c lower.	Miners' oil
%	ing figures. Cash oats, gilt-edged receipts, were in good request for shipment, at 35%@35%c, and	Gasoline, deodorize Gasoline, 87 degree POTATOES—Wel for peachblows. T
ALC:	regular oats, or seller the month, were quiet, as about 34%c. January sold at 34%g35c, closing at the outside. February opened at 35%c and closed at 35%c. May started at 40c, fell to 39%c, and closed at 40% 40%c. Samples were scarce and	POULTRY AND quest and steady. and generally in
	and closed at 40@40%c. Samples were scarce and saleable. Spot sales were noted of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 351/4@35%c: 12,700 bu by sample at 36@40c on	per lb: ducks, \$2.2 lb; geese, \$8.00@7
16 16 16	and closed at 100301/26. Samples were scate and salesble. Spot sales were noted of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 351/6351/26: 12,700 bu by sample at 360/40c on track, and 10,700 bu at 361/640c free on board. Total, 29,400 bu. RYE—Was quiet and steady at 80c for January and 81/6 for February. Cash tre was salable at	lb; prairie chickens ducks, \$1.50@2.50 6@10c per lb. SEEDS—Were
% %	and Ste for February. Cash tye was salable at 70@70½c, the outside for car loads of 24,000 Ds, which was wanted for shipment. Spot sales were reported of 500 bu No. 2 at 70c. 3.000 ou by	62.62%. Clover v \$4.90@5.50, with
14 14 16 16	BARLEY-Was rather quiet, though some busi-	Prime was about \$5 \$1.47, the price bid sold at the latter p SALT—Was in fa
	ness was done early. The market was intrinct, the offerings being small. January No. 2 sold at 91c, and Feoruary at 92@02½c, closing at the outside. Spo! No. 2 brought 90c. Extra 3 sold at 69c for next month, and at 68½c casb. No. 3 was firmer at 57@58½c. Cash sales were reported of 500 bu No. 2 at 90c; 3,500 bu extra 3 at 68½; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 57@58½c; 12,000 bu by sample at 48@80c on track; and 2,000 bu at 72c free on board.	Ordinary coarse sali Ground solar
%	No. 2 at 90c; 3,500 bn extra 3 at 634; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 57@584c; 12,000 bn by sample at 48@ 80c on track; and 2,000 bn at 72c free on board.	Dairy ? orl, with b WHISKY—Was i Tuesday's advance, ished goods on the
%	LATER.	WOOL—Was stea Western trade. Fo Washed fleece, me Washed fleece, fine
MANA MANA	Saturday afternoon wheat was \$1.32@1.32% seller January, closing at the inside. Corn sold rather freely at 47%@47% for May, closing at the inside. Mess pork closed about 10c lower, at \$13.37%@13.40 for February, with sales reported at \$13.35.	Medium unwashed Fine do Coarse do Tub-washed, choic
%	at \$13.35. GENERAL MARKETS.	Tub-washed, comm
4	BROOM-CORN-Was in good demand and steady at the late advance. Choice hurl	Receipts—
16	Choice hurl.	Monday
n	BUTTER—The market was firm. There was not much life in the trade, but holders were confident,	Friday Saturday Total
3;	and there were no sellers at any concessions from previous asking rates. We repeat our list: Creamery	Same week in 1878 Same week in 1877 Same week in 1876
; e,	Medium	Same week in 1875 Last week Shipments— Monday
8,	BAGGING-Met with only a light demand, and was steady as last quoted. We repeat our list as last quoted:	Wednesday Thursday
	Stark 23 Burlans 11 @14 Brighton A .224 Gunnies, single 13 @134 Otter Creek .20 Louiston .21 Wool sacks .40 @43	Total Says the Kansas C
is y	American20 CHESE—There was a firm market for this sta- ple. The demand shows improvement, and hold-	There is, perhaps live-stock interest in years than that of C
k _	ers look for an advance in prices. We quote:	by settlers and disa given increased sec- live stock and agric years, until it now
-	Part skim	sheep States of the son, State Auditor, number of cattle an
13 55 29 96 30	Lackawanna range and egg \$8.50 Lackawanna nut 7.00 Brie and Briar Hill 7.00 Cannel 7.50	1879. Cattle 523, 595 Sheep 779, 228
88 70 85	Piedmont	These figures mak dicate a growth full most sanguine, and
49 50 55 72	Bloseourg	the country west of CATTLE—Fair a
40 90 85 1 08	1.27%, and lard tierces at \$1.30@1.35. DRESSED HOGS—Were quiet and firm at \$5,15 @5.25 asked with packers bidding \$5.00@5, 12%.	advance of about 10 On Wednesday, und
73 88 40	EGGS—Were quiet and firm at 20%21c for fresh lots, and about 18%19c for ice-house stock, FISH—Nothing new was noted in this market. There was a good demand for both lake and salt-	the advance was lost the week the marke tone. Common and
20 4 24	out the list. We crote:	heavy early, but as fell off and the ma @15c higher than at
58 40 44	No. 1 whitefish, \$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \text{Dri}	averaged better than the past six month extra beeves was
at	Mackers No. 2 shore, 4-brl. 5.50 @ 5.75 Mackers No. 2 shore, 4-brl. 5.50 @ 5.75 Mackers No. 2 shore, 4-brl. 4.50 @ 4.75	of old cows ar
id ie ts	Mackerel Large family 4.75 & 5.00 Mackerel Fatfamily, new, ½-brl 3.00 @ 3.25 Mackerel Family 1.25 Mackerel Family 1.25 Mackerel Family 1.25 Mackerel 1.25 Ma	of the week's s weighed at \$2.25@2 stuff, and at \$3.50@
of er	Mackerel—Family, kits	beeves, There we beeves at \$4.70@4. stances \$5.00@5.25
of lo	Herring—Labrador, split, bris 7.00 @ 7.25 Herring—Halifax, split, bris 6.25 @ 6.50 Herring—Holland, \$\pi_{\text{term}} = 1.25	aging 2,026 los was in fair request and i Inferior grades were
do	Codfish—Dressed	Saturday was a quie demand either from holders did not find
1	prices. We quote:	yards, moderate as a following as the close Extra Beeves—Grad
10	Figs, layers 13 @ 15	1,450 los and upw. Choice Beeves—Fine steers, weighing I
a a r	Raisins, London layers, new 2. 70	Good Beeves—Wel weighing 1, 200 to Medium grades—Ste weighing 1, 050 to
d	Zante currants, new 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Butchers'Stock—Poc and common to ch slaughter, weighin Stock Cattle—Comm

water descriptions, and prices were firm through- out the list. We quote:	heavy early, but as the week advance
	fell off and the market- worked fi
No. 1 whitefish, \$\frac{9}{2} \frac{4}{2} \cdot \text{Frout.} \frac{4}{2} \cdot \text{O} \tex	@15c higher than at the opening.
Mackerel_Bloster_shore 4-brl 20 @ 4.25	averaged better than for any previou
Mackerel-Extra, shore, 4-prl., 15.50	the past six months. The percen
Mackerel-No. 1 shore, 1/4-orl 10.25 @10.50	extra beeves was noticeably pro
Mackerel-No. 1 bay, 1/2-brl 7.00 @ 7.25	of old cows and thin rough
Mackerer-No. 2 shore, 4-brl. 5.50 @ 5.75	the proportion was compara
Mackerel Large family 4.75 @ 5.00	Of the week's supply the larg
Mackerel-Fat family, new, 4-hrl 3.00 @ 3.25	weighed at \$2.25@2.85 for butcher
Mackerel-No. 1 bay, kits 1.00 @ 1.25	stuff, and at \$3.50@4.50 for fair to
Mackerel-Family, kits 75 @ 1.00	beeves. There were not a few
Codfish—George's, \$2 100 lbs 5.75 @ 6.00	beeves at \$4.70@4.90, while in a
Coddsh Dank 4.65 @ 4.75	stances \$5.00@5.25 was paid. A
Herring-Laheador split bels 7 00 @ 7 05	aging 2,026 los was taken at \$5.50.
Mackerel—Pat Tamily, new, ½-bri 3,09 & 3,25	
Herring-Holland, Wkeg 1.25	in fair request and in light supply s
Herring-Scaled. # bex 30 @ 35	Inferior grades were peddled out at
Halibut-Smoked 9% 9%	Saturday was a quiet day. There videmand either from local or outsid
FRUITS AND NUTS -No changes were noted.	holders did not find it an easy mat
There was a light movement and an easy set of	yards, moderate as was the supply.
prices. We quote:	following as the closing
FOREIGN.	QUOTATIONS:
Dates 8 8 @ 814	Extra Beeves-Graded steers, weight
Figs, layers. 13 @ 15 Turkish prunes, old 74@ 84 Raisins, layers, new 2.05 @2.10	1, 450 los and upwards
Turkish prunes, old 740 84	Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, well-form steers, weighing 1, 300 to 1, 450 los
Raisins, layers, new	steers, weighing 1, 300 to 1, 450 los
Raisins, Valencia, new 8 @ 8%	Good Beeves-Well-fattened steer
Raisins, loose Muscatel, new 2.15 @2.25	Medium grades—Steers in fair fle
Raisins, London layers, new 2.70 @2.80 Raisins, Valencis, new 8 @ 84 Raisins, loose Muscatel, new 2.15 @2.25 Zante currants, new 6 @ 64	weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs
Oitron 18 @ 20	Butchers'Stock-Poor to common ste
Zante currants, new	and common to choice cows, for ci slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weight
Apples, evaporated 12 @ 14	slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050
Apples, Eastern	Stock Cattle-Common cattle, weight
Peaches, unpared, halves 94@ 10%	700 to 1, 000 lbs Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifer
Raspberries 32 @ 33	stags, bulls, and scalawag steers
Blackberries 11 @ 1114	Vesis, per 100 lbs
Pitted cherries 21 @ 22	HOGS-Throughout the past we
Filberts	HOGS-Throughout the past we was lacking in the activity usually
Almonds. Tarragona 194@ 20	It at this stage of the season, and vi
Naples walnuts 13 @ 13%	to last were unsettled and fluctuating
Naples walnuts	opened at prices better by 5@10e p prevailed on the previous Saturday, was lost on Tuesday, and during the and the forenoon of Thursay there decline of 15@20e. With greatly rivals for Friday and Saturday, the upward to the extent of 10@15c, a
1 Coaus 11 @ 11%	was lost on Tuesday, and during the
	and the forenoon of Thursday there
weather is more favorable for carrying fruit, and sound apples and berries are firmly heid:	dec'ine of 15@20c. With greatly
Apples, Worl, in lots	rivals for Friday and Saturday, the I
Crauberries, 2 brl 6,50@8,00	npward to the extent of 10@15c, a
Apples, \$\partial \text{pirit}, \text{ pirit}, \text{ lots.}	closed about the same as for the pre light weights and ordinary to good pa
Louisiana oranges. # bri 6.00@6.50	and 10c lower for exira shippers.
entiled and we door evolutions enactive and un-	fresh receipts were some 22 000 hes
other lines also were easy. We now crote as tol-	the week before, there were stale bring the supply well up to 26 the beginning to the end of the
lows:	bring the supply well up to 26
RICE.	the beginning to the end of the
Carolina	was a greater or less accumulation, thogs in the pens on Friday nearly recoo. During Friday and Saturday, h
Louisiana 7 @ 7%	000. During Friday and Saturday, h
Mangood 0%@ 7	ers took hold pretty freely, and at th
Java COPPEE.	clearance was effected In quality s
Java 244,6294 Rio, fancy 194,2204 Rio, prime to choice 184,6184 Rio, good 174,6174 Rio, fair 164,617 Rio, common 155,6154 Rio, roasting 144,615	ers took hold pretty freely, and at it clearance was effected in quality s falling off is noted. Saturday's trad at \$4.40@4.70 for poor to best light,
Rio, prime to choice 184@184	at \$4.40@4.70 for poor to best light,
Rio, good	@4.85 for poor to extra heavy. On prices ranged from \$2.50@2.60 for
Rio, fair16%@17	to some anged from \$2,5002.60 for
Rio, common	\$2.60@3.00 for heavy grades. SHEEP—Have been in better dem
110, roasting14%@15	good to extra qualities some little ad
Patent cut loaf	has been established. We now quot
Crushed	good to extra qualities some little adhas been established. We now quot dium at \$3.00@3.75, and good to ex 4.65, per 100 lbs. The receipts we light for the time of year.
Crushed. 10 10% Granulated 10% 210% Powdered 10% 210%	4.65, per 100 lbs. The receipts we
Powdered 104@104	light for the time of year.

The state of the s				
	BUNE: MO	I SELECTION OF THE PERSON OF T	450 Internation	TO SHARE STATE
	Prime corn or sugar. Fair to good corn or s Blackstrap. Choice New Orleans : Prime do	ngar nolasses, :	new	640 624 653 648 644
	Alispice Cloves Pepper Nutmegs HAY—Was in mod	SPICES.		0 @42 8 @19 0 @55 7 @18
	except from the home	at, and on	CIO WAS AU	inquiry,
	No. 1 timothy, \$\varphi\$ too No. 2 timothy, \$\varphi\$ too Mixed		12.5 11.0 10.5	0@13.00 0@12.00 0@11.00 10.00
	HIDES—Were in fa Green-cured hides, a Calf. B B. Dry flint, B B, prime	ir demand	and stead 7 D 16	9.00 9: 94@104 @144 @20
	Upland prairie	teers imated fairly a	ctive demi	716 816 40 and and
	First and second 140	12 inch		42, 00
	First and second clear Third clear do First and second clear	rough, 1	inch.	37. 90 41. 00 36. 00 19. 00 0017. 50
	Common dressed sidi Flooring, second com Box boards, 13 inch A stock boards, 10@1 B stock boards, 10@1 C stock boards, 10@	and upwa 12 inch, ro	ough. 34.00 29.00	30.00 042.00 0436.00 0632.00
	C stock boards, 10@ Fencing, 1st quality. Fencing, No. 2. Common boards, outs Common boards, No. Dimension stuff. Dimension stuff. 20@ Pickets, rough and sel	ide for dr	14.00 12.00 y 12.50 11.00	0@15.00 0@13.00 0@14.00 0@12.00
	Shingles standard		9 50	2.80
li	was noted, with whi price changes. Trade	ch excep	tion there	were no
li	Carbon, 110 degrees to Carbon, Illinois legal, Carbon, neadlight, 17 Lard extra winter	o degrees		68
1111	Lard, No. 2 Lineced, raw Lineced, boiled Whale, winter bleache Sperm	d		75 78 62 1.35
Pro mere to	Neatsfoot oil, strictly Neatsfoot oil, extra Neatsfoot oil, No. 1. Bank oil	pure		75 71 61 42 44
1200	Sank oil Straits Winers' oil Naphtas, deodorized, Jasoline, 87 degrees. POTATOES—Were for peachblows. The	63 gravity 74 degree		45 57@60 14 13 20%
1	POULTRY AND G	AME-We	re in fair l	ocal re-
80 111	nest and steady. Tr ind generally in g iressed. 7@8c per lb; ser lb; ducks, \$2.25 r b; geese, \$8.00@7.00 b; prairie chickens, incks, \$1.50@2.50; q id@10c per lb.	turkeys, per doz; per doz; \$4,25@4.	dressed, 80 dressed, 80 dressed, 80 dressed, 80	10c per 39c per 2: wild
6	ucks. \$1.50@2.50; q @ 10c per lb. \$EEDS—Were qui- bange. Timothy wa \$2.62%. Clover was \$4.90@5.50, with Prime was about \$5.1; \$1.47, the price bid bold at the latter price	et and s scarce and in rather	without and steady a better req	material t \$2.40 uest at
				higher. weak at mail lot
1	fine sait, W bri		8	1.40 1.50 1.50 0@2.60 firm at
1	From Solar	Sales aggrees of \$1.1 with moowing are	gated 650 to 2 for highwiderate sales the quotation	to the
3	Washed fleece, fine, p Medium unwashed	er lb		40@45
1	The second second second	E STOC	K.	.40@44
777	Receipts— Monday Tuesday Wednesday	Cattle. . 2.681 . 3,566 . 5,762	Hogs. 43, 552 54, 726 54, 450	Sheep. 376 497 804
i	Thursday Friday. Saturday Total 1878	4.781 1,000	32,559 17,500	1,017
E	same week in 1876 same week in 1875 ast week.	.11, 256 .121, 353 .17, 857 .23, 984	242, 942 149, 374 230, 912 142, 714 149, 162 264, 952	7, 334 7, 460 15, 756 19, 394
1	Shipments— Monday	1.584	1,163 885 1,572 901 1,0s6	514
2	Total Says the Kansas City	7, 281 Price Cu	5, 607 errent:	514
l y	ive-stock interest has rears than that of Colovestilers and disapportive increased securi-	prown factorado. It earance of ty to life a	ster the post rapid file for the Indiana stimute	ling-up
8 1	cars, until it now ran heep States of the Wo on, State Auditor. h number of cattle and s his year, as follows:	as kindly	Hon. E. K	Stin-
8	1879. Attle 523, 595 Sheep 779, 226 These figures make	dattering	exhibit,	and in-
t	licate a growth fully to nost sanguine, and me he coming importance he country west of us CATTLE—Fair acti	p to the e ay be take of the liv	n as an ear re-stock int	erest of
8	hroughout the past widvance of about 10cm on Wednesday, under the advance was lost,	eek, and e n desirabl largely i	early there e shipping increased re	was an grades.
t	he week the market one. Common and in eavy early, but as the	maintaine aferior gra week adv	d a fairly des were d vanced the s	steady uil and upplies
0	eli off and the mark 215c higher than at t veraged better than for	he openi	ng. The o	fferings

ominent, while mixed lots atively small. ger part were ers' and canners' prime shipping sales of extra number of infancy lot aver-Stockers were at \$2.50@3.10

10	QUOTATIONS:
į.	Extra Beeves-Graded steers, weighing
	1,450 los and upwards
	Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, well-formed
	steers, weighing 1, 300 to 1, 450 los 4.50@4.75
-	Good Beeves-Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 200 to 1, 300 lbs 4.00@4.40
	Medium grades—Steers in fair flesh
	weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs 3.40@4.00
	Butchers'Stock-Poor to common steers
9	and common to choice cows, for city
9	slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs 2.35@3.15
	Stock Cattle-Common cattle, weighing
	700 to 1,000 lbs 2.40@3.10
	Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalaway steers 1.75@2.15
1	stags, bulls, and scalawag steers 1.75@2.15
	1 cala, per 100 108
21	HOGS-Throughout the past week the market
d	was lacking in the activity usually characterizing it at this stage of the season, and values from first
3	to last were unsettled and fluctuating. The week
	opened at prices better by 5@10c per 100 los than
8	prevailed on the previous Saturday. The advance
H	was lost on Tuesday, and during the following day
	and the forenoon of Thursday there was a further
	decline of 15@20c. With greatly decreased ar-
	rivals for Friday and Saturday, the market worked
ú	npward to the extent of 10@15c, and the market
H	closed about the same as for the previous week for light weights and ordinary to good packers' grades,
8	and 10c lower for exira shippers. Although the
9	fresh receipts were some 22,000 head less than for
d	the week before, there were stale hogs enough to
Я	bring the supply well up to 260,000. From
9	the beginning to the end of the week there
	was a greater or less accumulation, the number of
9	hogs in the pens on Friday nearly reaching 100, - 000. During Friday and Saturday, however, pack-
3	ers took hold pretty freely, and at the close a good
ា	clearance was effected In quality something of a
3	falling off is noted. Saturday's trading was done
à	at \$4.40@4.70 for poor to best light, and at \$4.50
8	64. 85 for poor to extra heavy. On Dec. 14, 1878,
9	prices ranged from \$2,50(a.2.60 for light, and at
٩	\$2,00@3,00 for heavy grades.
a	SHEEP-Have been in better demand, and for
3	good to extra qualities some little advance in prices
1	has been established. We now quote poor to me- dium at \$3,00@3.75, and good to extra at \$3.85@
1	4.65, per 100 lbs. The receipts were unusually
a	light for the time of year.
g	KANSAS CITY.
ı	Borolal Disnatch to The Tribung

Kansas City, Dec. 13.—The Price Current reports: Carring—Receipts, 203; shipments, 108; firm; native shippers, \$3.35@4.50; native shippers, \$2.35%4.50; native cows, \$2.25; Culorados, \$2.40@3.40; Texas, \$2.20@

hoice heavy, \$4.10@4.25; light shipping and laxed packing, \$3.80@4.00.

S. 10; reeders, 30.0000.00; rements, 30.0000.00; rements, 300.

SHEEF-Steady and firm at \$3.0000.00; receipts, 100; shipments, none.

Hoos-Steady; light to heavy shipping, \$4.100.

4.60; packing, \$4.2504.50; butchers' to select, \$4.5004.60; receipts, 10,000; shipments, 4,200.

CINCINNATI. GRAIN-Wheat strong at \$1.33@1.38%. Corn firm at 41@45c. Oats steady at 38@40c; white, 42c. Rye firm at 92@95c. Barley steady at 93@

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—Hoss—Dull: holders firm at outside quotations; common. \$3,80@4.10; light, \$4.15@4.45; packing, \$4.50@4.75; butchers', \$4.75@4.85; receipts, 9,000; shipments, 279; slaughtered during the week, 64,86°; since Nov. 1, 289,620; do last year, 518,525. INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Dec. 13.—Hoos—Steady at \$4.20 @4.75; receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 1,500.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS

FOREIGN.

epecial Dissorte to The Tribuna Liverpool, Dec. 13-11:30 a. m. -Flour-No 1, 13c; No. 2, 10s 6d. GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 11s 10d; No. 2. 11s 4d; spring. No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 11s 9d; No. 2, 10s 9d; club, No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 11s 8d. Corn—Old, No. 1, 6s; No. 2, 58 11 1/d.

Phovisions—Pork, 60s. Lard, 30s.
Livenpool., Dec. 13.—Corron—Heavy at 6% 27d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,800. PROVISIONS-Bacon, long clear, 39s 6d; short LONDON, Dec. 13.-TALLOW-Fine American

Susan-Centrifugal, 29s; Muscovado, aficat, 25s PETROLEUM—Spirits. 7@7%d; refined, 7@7%d. Oil—Linseed, 28s; whale, 26s. RESIM—Common. 5s@5s 3d; pale, 9s 6d. ANTWERP, Dec. 13.—PETROLEUM—23%f.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Corron—Market nominal at 12%@13%c. Futures unsettled; December, 12. 45c; January, 12. 60c; February, 12. 87c; March, 13. 13c; April, 13. 30c; May, 13. 50c; June, 13. 64c July, 13.71c; August, 13.78c.
FLOUR—Market duil; receipts, 22, 000 brls; super State and Western, \$6.50@6.00; common to good extra. \$6.00@6.50; good to choice, \$6.60@8.25; white wheat extra. \$6.25@6.75; extra Ohio. \$6.25@7.75; St. Louis. \$6.10@8.50; Min-Ono. 30.20 ft. 76; St. Louis. 30.10 s. 30; min-nesota patent process, \$7.50 s. 90.00. Grain-Wheat strong; receipts, 13,000 bn: un-graded spring. \$1.31@1.33; No. 3 spring. \$1.38 @1.39; No. 2 spring. \$1.45; ungraded winter red. \$1.48@1.52; No. 3 do, \$1.48; No. 2 do, \$1.57

21.48(21.52; No. 1 do, \$1.57(21.58\forall; No. 2 do, \$1.57 (21.58\forall; No. 1 do, \$1.57\forall(21.58\forall; ungraded amber, \$1.50; No. 2 amber, \$1.50(21.57; ungraded white, \$1.53(21.54; No. 2 do, \$1.48\forall (21.49; No. 1 do (sales 19,000 bu), at 1.53\forall(20.54) ©1.49; No. 1 do (sales 19,000 bu), at 1.53%© 1.55; No. 2 red. December (sales 64,000 bu), at \$1.57%@1.58; January (sales 203,000 bu), at \$1.59%@1.60%; January, by cental (sales 64,000 centals) at \$2.68@2.67; February (sales 128,000 bu), at \$1.62%@1.63; February, by cental (sales 24,000 centals), at \$2.71%. Rye firm. Corn—Market dull; receipts, 16,000 bu; ungraded, 62@66%c; No. 3, 61c; steamer, 63@64c; No. 2 white, 70c; steamer, December, 63c; January, 65c. Oats—Market dull; receipts, 27,000 bu; mixed Western, 49@51c; white do, 50@34c.

Hay—Demand fair and market firm at 60@65c.

Hay—Demand fair and market firm at 60@65c.

Hay—Dull.

Grockhies—Coffee—Market dull. Sugar dull and nominal. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady.

and nominal. Molasses quiet and anchanged. Rice steady.

Perrolleum—Quiet; United. 20%c; crude, 7%6
8%c; refined. 8%c asked.

Tallow—Stendy at 6%66%c.
Resin—Quiet at \$1.60.

Turrewrine—Quiet at 40%c.
Euos—Duil; Western, 16%22c.
Learnien—Demand active; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights, 28%31c.

Wool.—Firm and unchanged; domestic fleece, 42%58c.
Phovisions—Pork higher; mess, \$12.50%12.78.

42@58c.
Phovisions—Pork higher; mess, \$12.50@12.75.
Cut meats dull; long clear middles, 7½c; short do,
7%c. Lard less active; prime steam, \$7.87%@

BUTTER-Market essier; Western, 14@28c. CHEESE—Nominally unchanged.
WHISKY—Nominal at \$1.17@1.18.
METALS—Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; ingot take, 21%@21%c. Pig-iron firm; Scotch, \$25.00@28.00; American, \$25.00@30.00.
Russian sheeting, 13%c.
NAILS—Cut, \$3.00@3.70; clinch, \$5.20@6.20.

NEW ORLEANS. New Obleans, Dec. 13.—Flours—Demand fair and prices higher; no superfine here; XX, \$6.00@ 6. 121; XXX, \$6.371/4@6.621/4; high grades, \$ @7.37%. GRAIN-Corn in good demand at 56@57c. Oats HAY-Firmer; choice, \$27.00.

Provisions-Pork dull and lower; held at \$13.50. Lard steady; tierce, 8%@8%c; keg, 9c. FROVISIONS—Fork atth an lower; held at \$13.50. Lard steady; tierce, \$3\tilde{8}\tilde{4}\tilde{4}\tilde{4}\tilde{4}\tilde{4}\tilde{6}\tilde{4}\tilde{6}\tilde{4}\tilde{6}\tilde{4}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{4}\tilde{6}\tilde{4}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{4}\tilde{6}\tild

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—FLOUR—Firm; of local demand. Rye flour—Stock small; \$5.50. GRAIN—Wheat less active; Western rejected, or track. \$1 37@1.42; No. 2 red, in elevator, \$1.55\\(\); No. 2 red, December, \$1.55\(\); No. 2 red, December, \$1.55\(\); No. 2 red, December, \$1.55\(\); sid, \$1.55\(\); asked; January, \$1.57\(\) bid, \$1.57\(\); asked; February, \$1.58\(\) bid, \$1.59\(\) asked. Corn less active; old Western mixed, 63c; rejected, new white, on dock, 56c; sail mixed, December, 62c bid, 62%c asked; January, 62%c bid, 62%c asked; February, 62@62%c asked. Oats firm at 52c

mixed, 4814c; light, 4914c. PROVISIONS—Inactive. Lard. 84@84c.

BUTTER—Heavy; creamery extra, 32@34c; New
York State and Bradford County (Pennsylvania) extra, 30@31c: Western Reserve extra, 23@25c; do good to choice, 18@22c.
Eugs-Quiet: Western, 20@22c.
CHEREE-Steady; creamery, 12%@13c; do good, 11@12c. WHISKY-Pirm; Western, \$1.15.

ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Dec. 13.-Plous-Easier and un-

changed.

Grain-Wheat lower; No. 2 red, \$1.34 bid cash; \$1.37%@1.37% January; 1.41%@1.41 February; \$1.45%@1.45 March; No. 3 do. \$1.24% bid. Corn lower; 38%@36%c cash; 36%@36%c December; 37%@37%c January; 38%c February; Oats lower; 38%@38c cash. Rye dull; 80c bid. Barley unchanged. WHISKY-Lower at \$1.11.

WHISKY—Lower at \$1.11.
PROVISIONS—Pork lower, \$13.00 cash; \$13.12½
February; \$13.50 March. Lard nominally \$7.40.
Dry sait meats very slow; car lots loose, \$4.20
@4.30, \$6.25@6.40, \$6.30@6.50. Bacon lower at \$5.00@7.30@7.55.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 bris; wheat, 42,000 bu; corn, 72,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 20.000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 bris; wheat, 3,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu. MILWAUKEE.
MILWAUKER, Wis., Dec. 13.—Flour-Steady

Grain-Wheat unsettled at opening; advance %c. and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.32; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.31; No. 2 do, \$1.29\(\); De-cember, \$1.20\(\); January, \$1.30\(\); February, \$1.32\(\); No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.14\(\); No. 4 do.

\$1.32%; No. 3 Milwankee, \$1.14%; No. 4 do, \$1.08; rejected, 98c. Corn weak and nominal No. 2, 42c. Oats weaker; No. 2, 314@36%c. Rye lower; No. 1, 78c. Barley weak and heavy; No. 2 spring, 78c; January, 77c. Provisions—Lower. Mess pork dull; \$13.25 cash; \$13.40 February. Prime steam lard, \$7.50 cash; \$7.70 February. RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 bris; wheat, 62,000 bu; barley, 1,700 ba. Shiffments—Flour, 8,000 bris; wheat, 4,600 bu; barley, 9,000 bn.

white, 63%@54c; No. 2 white, 52%@53c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 50c. Ryc, 95c@\$1.00. RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bris; corn, 26,000 bu; wheat, 11,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 3,700 bris; wheat, 21,000

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 43. -COTTON-Easier FLOUB-Firm; family, \$6.1526.40; fancy, \$7.00.

95c.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at \$13.50. Lard dull at \$7.50. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, \$4.87\%; clear ribs, \$6.87\%. Bacon steady; shoulders, \$5.50; clear ribs, \$7.75; hams, \$9.50\@10.50. Green meats easier; sides, \$6.50; hams, \$6.87\@

Green meats easier; sides, \$0.00; nams, \$0.01/20/7.75.
WHINKY—In good demand at \$1.11.
BUTTER—Firmer, but not quotably higher; choice Western Reserve. 22@23c; prime do, 18@20c; grime to choice Central Ohio, 17@19c.
LENSED OIL—Firm at 80c.

LOUISVILLE. Louisville, Dec. 13. -Corron-Market duli at 12%c. FLOUR-Firm and unchanged.

FLOUR-Firm and unchanged.
GRAIN-Whest firm at \$1.28@1.32. Corn easy;
white, 46c; mixed, 44c. Oats firm; waite, 41c;
mixed, 39c. Rye quiet at 90c.
Molasses-Steady at 15@17c.
Provisions-Pork duli and easier at \$13.50.

Provisions—Pork dull and easier at \$13.00.

Lard—Market easier; choice leaf, tierce, \$1/4.08%c; do kez, \$1/4.09%c. Bulk meats—Market dull and easier; shoulders, \$1/4.04%c; clear rib, \$1/4.06%c; clear, \$1/4.06%c for partly cared. Bacon—Nominal. Hams—Sugar cared, nominal.

Whisky—Steady. TOLEDO.

Tolepo, Dec. 13.—Grain—Wheat firmer; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.37%; amber Michigan, spot, \$1.40%; January, \$1.41%; No. 2 red winter, December, \$1.41; January, \$1.42%; February, \$1.45%; March, \$1.47%; No. 2 amber, Illinois, \$1.45%; March, \$1.47%; No. 2 amber, Illinois, \$1.45. Corn strong; No. 2 spot, 45%c; December, 45c; January, 44%c; May 49%c; No. 2 white, 45%c. Oats quiet; No. 2 spot and December, 41c. Clover Seed—Quiet; prime, \$5.20. Hous—\$5.20. RECRIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firmer; sales 5,000 No. 1 Duluth at \$1.41%; 2 cars do, \$1.41; 2,000 bu No. 1 white Michigan at \$1.47. Corn quiet and firm; sales 2,000 bu No. 2 Western at 54%54%c. Oats steady; sales 2,000 bu No. 2 Toledo at 44c. Barley in fair demand; sales 4,500 bu Canada at 80c. Rye quiet and steady.

DETROIT. DETROIT. Mich., Dec. 13.—FLOUR—Dull. GRAIN—Wheat firm; extra, \$1.38; No. 1 white. \$1.33; December do, January, \$1.384; February, \$1.41; March. \$1.744; milling No. 1, \$1.34 RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu.

· PEORIA. PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 13.—GRAIN—Corn steady new high-mixed, 39c. Oats steady and inactive No. 2 white, 384@384c. Rye steady; No. 2,

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red. \$1.36@1.37. Corn quiet at 41 @41½c. Oats steady at 37@40c.
Provisions—Nominally unchanged.

OSWEGO. Oswego, Dec. 13. -GRAIN-Wheat firm. Corn steady; mixed, 60c. PETROLEUM.

Oil Ciry, Pa., Dec. 13.—Prinoleum—Market opened with sales at \$1.21%, declined to \$1.20, advanced to \$1.20%, declined and closed at 31. 20% bid for oid; shipments, 37, 000; averaging 42,000; transactions, 300,000.

Pittrsuuse, Pa., Dec. 13.—Petroleum—Moderately active; crude, \$1. 25% at Parker's for shipment; refined, 8%c. Philadelphia delivery.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 13.—Petroleum—Firmer; Standard white, 110 test, 9%c. DRY GOODS.

New York, Dec. 13.—Cotton goods in steady demand, light supply, and very firm. Amoskeag ACA ticking advanced to 18c. Prints quiet and firm. Mallory and Gloucester mourning prints advanced %c. Ginghams in fair request and firm. Dress goods in steady demand. Men's wear ens doing fairly, and prices very firm. Fo goods quiet.

NEW OBLEANS, Dec. 13.—Corrow—Dull and lower: middling, 11%c; low do, 11%c; net receipts, 14,218; gross, 15,443; exports to Great Britain, 3, 365; France, 2, 457; sales, 2, 500; stock,

WOOL.

Boston, Dec. 13.—Wool.—Quiet but firm; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 49@57c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 47%@54c; combing and delaine, 50@57%c; coarse Kentucky combing, 35c; Missouri, 36@42c; tub-washed, 50c.

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 13. -Spirits of Tur-PENTINE-Firm at 38c.

Lincoln's Mother's Grave-An Interview

Lincoln's Mother's Grave—An Interview with a Relative as to Its Whereabouts.

Puris (Ill.) Gasette, Dec. 10.

"A marble monument has been erected over the grave of Abraham Lincoln's mother, in Spencer County, Indiana. Sixty-one years ago last October, Nancy Hanks Lincoln died in her husband's cabin, on the farm unon which the lately laid-off village of Lincoln City, Ind., is located. The village is a station on the Rockport & Cincinnati Railroad, in Carter Township, Spencer County, twenty miles north of Rockport. The farm is tast on which Abraham Lincoln's father settied in 1810, succeeding his removal from Hardin County, Kentucky, the year Indiana was admitted into the Union, and two years before the County of Spencer was organized."

The above liem is going the rounds; and, from

was organized.

The above item is going the rounds; and, from the following, it is somewhat doubtful whether the exact location of Mrs. Lincoln's grave is be the chart to day one.

Dennis F. Hanks, who was a cousin of Lincoln's mother, is now living in this city with his daughter, Mrs. James Shoaff, and an interview with him elicits the following in regard to the Lincoln family:

"Indiana was admitted to the Union in 1816, and Spenger County was openized in 1818.

with him elicits the following in regard to the Lincoin family;

"Indiana was admitted to the Union in 1816, and Spencer County was organized in 1818. A year previous (1817) Thomas A. Lincoin (Abe's father) moved to Spencer County from Hardin County. Kentucky. As to the erection of a monument over the grave of Thomas' wife (Nancy Hanks Lincoln), it is very doubtful. At the time of her death, which was in the year 1818, of milk-sickness, the part of Spencer County where she was buried was a wilderness. Nearly together, the following persons were buried about the same time: Nancy Hanks Lincoln, Thomas Sparrow and his wife Elizabeth (an aunt of mine), Levi Hall and wife (who was my mother), and Elizabeth (an aunt of mine), Levi Hall and wife (who was my mother), and Elizabeth Hall, my sister; and not even a headboard was placed to distinguish one grave from another. I am the only person now living who assisted in or witnessed these burials, and I very much doubt whether any one knows the exact spot of her burial. The parts of these four families, after living in Spencer County thirteen years, removed to Macon County, Illinois, and only six members of those families are now living.

"One year after the death of his wife, Nancy Hanks, Thomas A. Lincoln returned to Hardin County, Kentucky, and married Mrs. Sallie Johnston, my mother-in-law. I remained in Macon County about a year, and then moved to Coles County before it was organized. Thomas Lincoln and family followed me in 1832, and Abraham Lincoln moved to Springfield, where he lived until his election to the Presidency, excepting a very short time, during which he kept a grocery in a small town near Springfield. I don't think anybody knows where Nancy Hanks Lincoln's grave is, and consequently doubt very much whether this monument has been put in the right place. I believe it would puzzle me to find the grave myself."

Was It Commodore Vanderbilt's Foot?

RECEITES—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 62,000 bu; barley, 1,700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 4,600 bu; barley, 9,600 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Secial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY,

Shipments, 10,740 bu; weaker, 10,20 cash, \$1.26; December, \$1.25; No. 3 cash, \$1.10; December, \$1.25; No. 3 cash, \$1.10; December, \$1.094. Corn—Receipts, 28,517 bu; shipments, 4,291 bu; weaker; No. 2 cash, 30/4c; December, 30/4c.

BOSTON.

BOS

of much corsequence, but we may as well he AN OLD FRIEND OF THE COMMODORE'S.

It is sweet to live, but oh! how bitter to be troubled with a courh day and night. But Dr. Buil's Cough Syrup is a sure remedy and the cost is only 25 cents. RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND GEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF BUFFERING MARKS. - Setuple CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERY BATEWAY ricket Offices. 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at

Leave. Arriva 10:50 am * 3:40 am 10:30 am * 3:40 am 10:31 am * 3:40 am 10:33 am * 3:40 am 10:36 am * 3:40 am 10:36 am * 3:40 am 10:15 pm : 7:15 am 10:15 pm : 8:40 am 10:15 pm * 8:40 am 10:15 pm * 8:40 am 10:15 pm * 8:40 am

Pullman Hote Cars are run through, between Cal-cago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m. No other road runs Pullman or any other form at hotel cars west of Chicago. g—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts. b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, RURLINGTON & OTTNOY RAILROAD Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clara-st. and at depots.

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 18-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Car Ticket Office, 58 Clark-st., Sherman House.

CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUT, RAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Tickes Office, 63 South Clark-st. and at depot. | Leave. | Arrive.

All trains run via Milwaukoe. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairis du Chien, or via Watertown. La Crosse, and Winona.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS. CHICAGO. AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot. West Side. near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 89 South Clark-st. Leave. | Arrive.

Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. ... 12:33 om ... 3:30 pm Kansas City Night Express 12:35 om ... 12:00 nm ... 12:00 n ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILBOAD. Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st. near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

Leave. | Arrive. St. Louis & Texas Express.... 8:30 am 6:45 pm St. Louis & Texas Fast Line..... 8:30 am 6:45 pm 6:30 am Cairo & New Orleans Express.... 8:30 am 9:30 am Cairo & New Orleans Express. 8:30 a m 9:30 a m 8:30 a m 9:30 a m 8:30 a m 9:30 a m 8:30 a m 8

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Raa dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive

Mail (via Main and Afr Line)... * 7:00 am * 8:50 pm
Day Express... * 9:00 am * 7:50 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation... * 4:00 pm * 10:30 am
Atlantic Express (daily)... 5:15 pm 8 8:00 am
Night Express... * 9:10 pm * 27:30 am PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY Depot, corner Canal and Magison-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. Arriva

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Better Building and foot of Twenty-second.

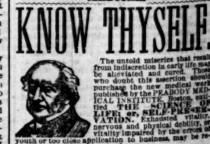
St. Ticket Offices, St Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand
Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive

l Leave. | Arriva. PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. L. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depet, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Leave. | Arrive.

Cincinnsti, Indianapolis, Louis-ville, Columbus & East Day Express. 8:40 am * 2:10 p.m Night Express. 8:00 p.m 9 7:10 am KANKAKEE LINE Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-

Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express. 9:40 s.m * 8:00 pm 4 7:00 s.m CHICAGO & EAGTERY II, IVYI RAILEGAR
"Darville Rode."
Taket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearbord-st., and Depoi, corner Clinton and Carroll-sta

Nashville & Fiorida Express.... 7:30 p m + 7:25 2 m MEDICAL



The untold miseries that remit from indiscretion in early life may be alteviated and cured. The who doubt this assertion should purchase the new medical warpuloished by the PEABODY MELICAL INSTITUTE. Boston, edited the SCILE PRESER. ATTION. Exhausted thatist, nervous and physical depility, or vitality impaired by the errors of the published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English Isnguage, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded association. It contains beautiful and ver medical work, the best in the English Isnguage, written by a physician of great interest and the present of the pre

An flustrated sample sent to all on receipt of very position of refers, by permission, to JOS. S. FISHER. President; W. I. P. INGRAHAM. WENTER SERVEN OF THE SERVEN OF THE

NO PAY!! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago nsult personally or by mail, free of cast mic, nervous ors pecial diseases. Dr.J.E.

Charles Foot F. A. Morse. Richard Win

MARINE N

Laid Up in

A Complete List of .

Total Corn-Carrying C Grain Fleet, 4,669,0

Aggregate Tonnage of Wintering in This I

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THE TRIBURE presents this
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Ga Keith ... 460
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F. W. Gifford ... 451
Mears ... 421
Higgie & Jones ... 492
Higgie & Jones ... 499
M. E. Perew ... 337
J. Bigler ... 361
Cwasco ... 314
Champion ... 587
I. N. Foster ... 319
Kingsher ... 517
S. J. Tilden ... 611
Resumption ... 201
E. J. Mc Ves ... 20

LUMBER C The name, tonnage, and harbor of each vessel enga of lamber, shingles, railroposta, etc., during the see to found in the following Name. Tonas

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MARINE NEWS. but we may as well ! OF THE COMMODORE'S. A Complete List of All the Versels but oh! how bitter to be day and night. But Dr. a sure remedy and the cost Laid Up in Chicago. Total Corn-Carrying Capacity of the TIME-TABLE. Grain Fleet, 4,669,000 Bushels. PARTURE OF TRAINS Aggregate Tonnage of All the Vessels Wintering in This Port, 98,288. VERTERN BATTWAY. GRAIN-CARRIERS. THE TRIBUNE presents this morning a complete list of the vessels comprising the large fleet now hid up for the winter at the port of Chicago.

The following table includes the standard vessels the complete in the grain trade and a few terms. Leave. Arrive The following table includes the standard vessels employed regularly in the grain trade and a few that are liable to be placed on the market at the opening of navigation in 1880, but which are generally engaged in the lumber-carrying trade. In giving the corn-carrying capacity of the grain fleet, care has been taken to obtain the average cargo carried by each vessel. Standard steam craft em-ployed in the Lake Superior and Lake Michigan trades, on regular routes, and in the iron-ore trade, are not included in the annexed list: PROPELLERS.
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1,45 PROPELLERS. ells and Kinzle-sts. TON & OFFINGY RAILROAD, Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., th-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-Leave. | Arrive. ONERS AND BARGES. Leave. Arrive.

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Donaddon * 7:55 a m *10:30 a ir *10:10 a m * 4.00p m . \$10:10 a m \$ 4:00p m sota, Green and Ash-Express.... + 9:00 p m : 7:00 am Milwaukte. Tickets for St. Paul modelther via Madison and Prairie ertown. La Crosse, and Winona. & ST. LOUIS. CHICAGO. AND DENVER SHORT LINES, ide, near Madison-st. bridge, and Ticket Office. 89 South Clark-st. | Leave. | Arrive. Biasi Furnace.
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Arn CENTRAL RATLEDAD. et, and foot of Twenty-second-st. Randolph-st. near Clark, Grand Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive. Indiana street.
Indiana street.
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Indiana street.
Kinzle street.
Kinzle street.
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Kinzle street.
Lake street.
Lake street.
Lake street.
Market.
Twelfth street.
So. Halsted street.
C. B. & Q. Silp.
C. B. & Q. Silp.
Allen Silp. 83, 000 24, 000 23, 000 21, 000 21, 000 22, 000 22, 000 22, 000 22, 000 22, 000 22, 000 22, 000 22, 000 22, 000 23, 000 24, 000 25, 000 25, 000 26, 000 27, 000 28, 00 E. J. McVea. CENTRAU RAILEDAD.
-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st-lark-st., southeast corner of Rau.
fie Hotel, and at Palmer House. Leave. Arrive. C. B. & Q. Slip.
C. B. & Q. Slip.
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Off C. B. & Q. Slip.
Evans' Slip.
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N. Halsted street.
Oxiden Canal.
Chicago avenue.
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Miller's Dry-Doek
1-carrying Atr Line)... * 7:00 a m * 6:50 p m * 9:00 a m * 7:40 p m nodation... * 4:00 p m * 10:30 a m * 5:15 p m \$ 8:30 a m * 9:10 p m * 47:50 a m WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, and Magison-sta. Ticket Odices, are House, and Grand Pacific Hetel. Leave. Arrive. LTIMORE & OHIC, initiding and foot of Twenty-second: , 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Depot (Exposition Building). city of same, bu CANADIAN GRAIN-CARRIERS-PROPELLER. Leave. Arriva Ton- Corn ca-nage. pacity, bu. Location. 329 15,000 C., B. & Q. * 8:50 a m § 5:50 a m § 9:40 p m * 7:05 p m E & MICHIGAN BOUTHERN. | Leave. | Arrive. **T:35 a m ** 7:40 p m **T:40 p m INCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. E. Afr-Line and Kokomo Line.) The steam-barge William Edwards, with a corn capacity of 60,000 bu, and the sets Marian W. Falca, also 60,000 bu, are expected here this week, and will bring up the total corn capacity of the last to 4,669,000 bu. Leave. | Arrive. LUMBER CARRIERS. The name, tonnage, and present location in this arter of each vessel engaged in the transportation dismoer, shingles, railroad ties, telegraph poles, test, etc., during the season of navigation, will be found in the following Table: KANKAKEE LINE. Leave. Arrive. scan etc., during the season of navigation, will stoted in the following Table:

SCHOOTERS AND BARGES.

Name. Tonnage.
Location.

Name. Tonnage.
Location.

Lake street.

Lake street.

Van Buren street. o'is & Louis-Chartest, 125 Dearborn-st., and De-er Clinton and Carroll-sts. Leave. | Arrive. THYSELF. The untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alseviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the new medical werk published by the FEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE. Boston, entitled THE SCIENCE LIFE; or, SELF-PRE-REVATION. Exhausted witality, nervous and physical debility, or vitality impaired by the error of the second of t T. Brown.

J. Brown.

J. Brown.

J. Booner.

J. Moore.

J. Moore. sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents
refers, by permission, to JOS,
sient: W. P. INGRAHAM, ViceAINE, M. D.; C. S. GAUNTI, M. D.;
M. D.; R. H. C.; N. E. M. D.; J. R.
M. D.; R. H. C.; N. E. M. D.; J. R.
L. TNCH, M. D., and M. R.
L. D. Faculty of the Philadelphia
dicine and Surgery; also the Faculty
1 University of Philadelphia; also the
ELL, M. D.; Presilonal Medical Asso-B. PAEER, No.
Boston, Mass.
De consulted on THYSELF Stetson Silp.
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7 B. Hale

outh Clark-st., Chicago, on all saily or by mail, tree of charts, on all a or special diseases. Dr.J. Kean is the

N. Haisted street.
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Ewentieth street.
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Peshtigo
Glad Tidings
Lincoin Dall
J. Bean, Jr
Jungarian
Willfam Jones
Jagnolia Orden Silp.

S. Halisted street.

C. B. & Q.

Kraos Silp.

Onondago.

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Dearborn street.

Idlina street.

Indiana street.

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Twenty second.

Arnoid Silp.

Hadison street.

Ill. Cent Silp A.

Haaf Furnace.

Blast Furnace.

Blast Furnace. MISCELLANEOUS STEAM CRAFTS

The following is a list of the steamers laid up in Chicago which are engaged in the season of navi gation in the passenger and freight business on Lakes Michigan and Superior, and also the steam-barges and large tugs employed in the lumber and iron-ore trades on Lake Michigan and Green Bay:

SIDEWHEEL STRAMERS.

Name. Tonnage. Location.

Alocas. 653 Rush street.

Ruby 134 Clark street. LINE PROPELLEBS. Tonnage. Location.

1, 199
Washington street.

705
Weils street.
Fourteenth street. Name. STRAN BARGES.

Tonnage. Location.
George Dunbar 220 Van Buren street.
Fayette. 822
Kary Grob. 174 Ciyboura avenue, LAKE TUGS.
Name. Tonnage. Location.
William Livingtone, Jr. 291 Rush street.
Bismarck. 285 C. B. & Q. Total tonnage......5, 136

HARBOR-TUGS. The names of the harbor-turs moored at various places on the river are as follows: A. Miller, Asa Ransom, A. S. Aller, Annie L. Smith, A. Barton, A. G. Van Schaick, A. Mosher, A. B. Ward, Black Ball, Brothers, C. Nelson, C. W. Parker, Constitution, D. L. Babcock, Diamond, E. P. Ferry, F. S. Butler. Frank R. Crane, Flossie Thielcke, G. W. Gardner, George B. McCiellan, Humphrey, J. H. Backley, J. G. Campbell, J. C. Ingram, J. L. Higgie, Louis Dole, Little Giant, M. Shields, Monitor, Martin Green, Mary McLane, Protection, Robert Tarrant, Red Jacket, R. Prindi-Rebel, Succ ville, Rebel, Success, Satisfaction, Triad, Tom Brown, Union, O. B. Green, Willie Brown, W. L. Ewing, Willie Richards.

RECAPITULATION. Aggregate number of steam-vessels, including harbor-tugs.
Aggregate number of sail-vessels...... Total.... At the close of the season of pavigation last year there were 376 vessels in port, exclusive of canal-boats, and their total tonnage was 107, 562.

WINTER NAVIGATION. Navigation on the lakes continues unobstructed, and in fact, vessels making the passage to sna from Lake Eric ports and ports on Lakes Huron and Michigan have not been subjected to any very hoavy weather since the great November gales, nor The steam-barge William Edwards, having the large schr Marion W. Paige in tow, is on her way here, and has every prospect of a speedy and safe passage. These vessels are expected here by Thursday, and may arrive before that time. Mr. Thursday, and may arrive before that time. Mr. Fries seems to have taken a new departure in navigating the lakes in midwinter.

The scow I. M. Hill left port yesterday for Sheboogan, where she will lay up.

The tag New Bra arrived in last night at 9 o'clock, with four barges in tow, and will make two more tries before laying up.

The prop Champlain and barge Keating were at Port Huron Saturday, bound down, and the props Lawrence and Garden City were at Cheboygan, bound for Calcago.

The schr Delos De Wolf arrived at Cleveland Friday, leaking, but not seriously so.

The schr Erastus Corning was towed to Port Huron by the tag Mocking Bird, and has laid up there for the winter.

The schr John Wesley has probably arrived at Detroit by this time. Detroit by this time.

Fifteen vessels were due at Cleveland last Satur-

NAUTICAL NOTES. Capt. Ben Eyster will leave the city to-day for a visit to Horicon, Ill.

Capt. Alexander Leonard is in Troy, N. Y., at-

tending to his father, who was not expected to live at last accounts.

The steam-barge William Crippen, in passing up The steam-barge William Crippen, in passing up the river, ran into the schr Imperial and did the latter some damage.

The project of putting engines and boller into the barge Northerner this winter is still under advisement.

The new Cleveland line steamer on the stocks at Wyandotte will be launched next week.

The Cleveland Herath reported Saturday that the calkers at the Globe Drydock had resumed work at the reduced wages—\$2 per day.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 14.—The steam-barge Forest
City cleared for Grand Haven this morning to deliver her cargo of coal. The R. J. Hackett arrived from Grand Haven last night and cleared
again this evening with a cargo of 7,000 bris of
flour. Another arrival is the schr Narragansett,
from St. Joseph, with a cargo of oak and whitewood lumber. MILWAUKEE.

PORT OF CHICAGO, The following were the arrivals and actual sail-ings at this port during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Prop C. Reitz, Manistee, lumber, Lake street, Schr John Mark, Manistee, lumber, Twelfth street. Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, lumber, Mad Lake. ACTUAL SAILINGS. Schr I. M. Hill, Milwaukee, light. Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, light.

EXPELLED FROM THE ORDER. EXPELLED FROM THE ORDER.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 14.—The Republican's special from Houston, Tex., says the Masonic Grand Lodge of that State yesterday approved the action of the Waxabatchie Lodge in expelling the Rev. W. G. Veal, a well-known minister of the Gospel, for attempting to secure Mrs. E. G. Graffin, of Waxabatchie, wife of a brother Mason. This decision practically expels Veal from Masonic Orders.

Simplicity.

Under the name of "Simplicity" a society of ladies has been established in Legzig, Germany, to oppose the extravagance of fashion in dress and ornaments. The members of this Association are piedged not to wear false harr nor a train nor tunies or any double skirts. Patterns of simple drusses are plainly trimmed, although fashionable bonnets are worn; and certain dressmakers have agreed to conform to these patterns in working for the members of the Society.

SECRETARY SHERMAN.

Criticism of His Suggestions Regarding the Tariff.

faxing Tea and Coffee-Higher Duties on Rice and Opium-Free Ships.

To the Enters of the New York Beening Post. Having considered in a former paper what secretary Sherman said in his recent report on low come to his third suggestion, namely, the imposition of a duty on

THA AND COFFEE.

The Secretary says:
"Reference is made in another part of this eport to circumstances under which it may become necessary to reimpose the duties upon tea and coffee, should additional revenue be required. Such revenue can better be derived from these sources than from any other. Duties formerly in force were specific, and therefore no troublesome question of value in-tervened. The articles are buiky and hence cannot be easily smuggled, and the addition cost created by the duty would be so slight as scarcely to be felt by the people."

Every sound revenue reformer will gladly subscribe to the Secretary's recommendation of taxing tea and coffee. But it must be done under the condition of modifying the duties on 1,000 now obnoxiously taxed articles. 1,000 now obnoxiously taxed articles. We need nearly all raw materials free of duty; we absolutely want a large reduction of duties on woolen and cotton goods. We want a reduction of duties on steel rails, steel and iron of all kinds, and a reduction on the high sugar duties. In fact, we need a reduction of duties almost son everything imported, and although I am firmly convinced that such a reduction would bring us more revenue than we collect now, we may nevertheless fairly impose a duty on coffee and teams a pretiminary precautionary measure. tea as a preliminary pregautionary measure.
But to suggest fresh burdens without recommending a mitigation of the heavy old burden pow pressing on the people is neither fair nor justifiable.

Fourth—A higher duty on

OPIUM. The Secretary recommends the following The Secretary recommends the following measure:

"Large quantities of opium prepared for smoking are brought into the United States, and this article, being of small bulk and great value, is easily smuggled. A similar article is manufactured in the United States from the crude opium, and in endeavoring to ascertain whether in any given case the article has been smuggled it has been found difficult to determine whether it is of domestic or foreign manufacture. The imported article now pays a duty of \$5 per pound. It is one that will bear a high rate of taxation, and it is recommended that an internal tax upon opium one that will bear a high rate of taxation, and it is recommended that an internal tax upon oplum prepared in the United States for smoking of an amount equal to duty upon the imported article, to be paid by stamps, be adopted. This would yield a considerable revenue without repressing any enterprise which should receive encouragement at the hands of Congress. It is also recommended that provisions be made for affixing customs stamps to packages of imported only in prepared for smoking in the manner now

affixing customs stamps to backages of imported opium prepared for smoking in the manner now required in the case of imported cigars, and that opium prepared for smoking imported into the United States or manufactured in the United States found without proper stamps be made liable to seizure and forfeiture."

This is a wise and statesmanlike recommendation, and, as smoking-opium is an article similar to and even worse than spirits, it ought to be subject to a heavy tax, and the recommendation of subjecting the home-prepared opium to an internal-revenue tax is highly commendable.

Fifth—A higher duty on

Rice.

I think that upon cool reflection the Secretary of the Treasury will feel regret at penning, or having had penned for him, the following recommendation:

of the Treasury will feel regret at penning, or having had penned for him, the following recommendation:

"The total importation of rice during the last fiscal year amounted to 75,824,923 pounds. Of this quantity 59,490,871 pounds were imported into San Francisco, and about 55,000,000 pounds came from China. A large part was undoubtedly consumed by the Chinese on the Pacific Coast, who are not citizens of the United States, and who have no intention of becoming such. The article will bear a higher rate of duty than that now imposed by law without materially enhancing the cost of living to the general consumer."

In the st place, let me see what the duty on rice now really is. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, there were imported 70, 271,247 pounds of rice, according to the summary statement of the Bureau of Statistics, No. 12, June, 1878-70, the cost of which was \$2,009, 372, or as near as possible 2.85 cents per pound on the average. This rice, being nearly all cleaned rice, pays a duty of 2½ cents per pound or about 88 per centum. Welt then, the Secretary says, inasmuch as most of this imported rice is consumed by the Chinese, who are not citizens, we have a good way of punishing them by still increasing the cost of their food over and above the already high duty of 88 per centum. What a spectacle this is for the world, for a country the most powerful and rich to put an additional tax on the food of a bandful of Chinese!

Why blame the Egyptian taskmasters for depriving their slaves of straw wherewith to make bricks when such a recommendation, and above all such a reason for the increase of tax on the Chinaman's rice, is given by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States?

Beside, the Secretary seems to forget that more than five times the quantity of rice imported is mised in this country, and used by every household, and that this would be enhanced in value by this tax; and the recommendation of the Secretary reminds one of the expedient of burning the house down in order to kill the rat

Coast people.
Sixth—The adoption of

THE REGISTRY ON FOREIGN-BUILT SHIPS.

The Secretary of the Treasury justly points out the decay of our shipping interest, and by an array of figures be demonstrates that unless we are to go entirely out of the carrying trade we must do something, and finally niuts as follows:

lows:

"It has always been the policy of the law to restrict the privileges of American registry to vessels built in this country. The object was to further the shipbuilding and naval interests of the country, and this policy was so successful as to advance the United States to the second rank among nations as respects townsers and the vesses outs in this country. The object was to further the shipbuilding and naval interests of the country, and this policy was so successful as to advance the United States to the second rank among mations as respects tonnage and the number of its ships. While wood was the article mainly used in the construction of ships we had the advantage over foreign uations in the cost of material. Our shipbuilders could not only supply vessels for domestic commerce, but could successfully compete in the carrying trade of the world. The use of iron in shipbuilding in place of wood is, however, steadily increasing, and in the cost of iron and in the price of labor other commercial mations have the advantage. It is a grave question of outbic policy whether the period nas not arrived when the unlimited right of purchase, as under the English statutes, should be extended to vessels as well as to other commodities, and when admission to American registry upon payment of duties should be allowed them upon importation. The recovery of our old position in the carrying trade will more than counterbalance any disadvantage likely to ensue from a modification of restrictions upon the right of purchase, while a moderate duty on ships imported will enable our shipbuilders to compete successfully in the construction of iron vessels of the largest class. The proper policy to be pursued is difficult to determine, but the great importance of considering the subject is respectfully submitted to the attention of Congress."

It is characteristic of Mr. Sherman that in every instance where he treats a grave subject he always hesitates. After showing and demonstrating the deplorable state of our shipping, what need was there for hinting or hesitating about adopting a remedy, when that remedy is the free registry. Foreign ships are now entirely prohibited. A free recrister with a moderate duty on all kinds of ships, restricted to newly-built forign ships food in the secretary uses his influence for the consummation of this desired end, the bette

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Session of the Legislature—Public Institu-tions, Schools, Etc.—Executive and Legis-lative Departments.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Tahlequah, Cheroker Nation, Ind. Ter., Dec. 9.—The Legislature of the Cherokee Nation, which had been in session its constitutional term of thirty days last Saturday, was convened by proclamation of the principal Chief, in special session, which will probably last this week. Besides the regular appropriation bills one in reference to laborers and mechanics introduced into the country was passed. A bill to tax merchants, railroads etc., was postponed in-definitly. There is a law to tax herders who go into their country to graze on their lands, which is in conformity with the treaties and acts of Congress, and an attempt was made to include the stock of large nolders of the Cherokee Nation, which did not pass. In fact there is little or no taxation, as the interest from their funds pays the most of their Government expenses. So far
THE SCHOOL FUND

has been able to meet all draius upon it, as it constitutes 35 per cent of the whole. The two seminaries, male and female, are doing admirable work, which is and will be felt. Besides the children of the wealthier half-breeds, who are educated there but who board themselves, a large number of children, selected from the poorest families of full-bloods, are kept at the seminaries and fed, clothed, and educated. In addition, there are sixty-five neighborhood schools. The Orphan Asylum is at Grand Saitne, when

The Orphan Asylum is at Grand Sailne, where there is a large establishment with a big farm. There are workshops also where all trades are taught. It is maintained from the Orphan Fund, which is derivable from 15 per cent of their annuities. In addition to those, there is a new building, capable of accommodating 100 persons, and is for the insane, blind, deaf, and dumb. It is a handsome structure, and is maintained from a fund set apart for the purpose. A recent tornado blew down one end of it, and an appropriation was made for repairing it. Luckily none of the inmates, of whom there are about thirty at present, were hurt.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATURE. EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

about thirty at present, were hurt.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

The Senate consists of seventeen and the lower House, or Council, of thirty-two members. Each body has a couple I interpreters and two clerks. Appropriation Mils originate in the Senate, and are sent to the House, where they are concurred in, amended, or rejected. The bill then goes back to the Senate, and, if passed, from thence to the principal Chief or Governor. The Executive suite of rooms is in the upper part of the Capitol building. He has an Executive Council. The Assistant Chief is a member of the Capitol building. He has an Executive Council by virtue of his office. Three Executive Councilors in addition are nominated by the principal Chief and confirmed by the Senate. They have regular meetings, but can be convened at any time by the Chief, and, when the Council is not in session, have general supervision of matters. The Juages of the Subreme Court, and the Educational Boards, and Board for the Charitable Institutions, are elected in joint session of the two Houses. At this session this was the result of close caucus nominations. These people are rapidly accumulating all the political "habits of the whites." The delegation is the great bone of contention. In the recent election the young men of the nation took an active part. Many of them are well educated. A bill has first to become a law which declares the number to be in this delegation, and their compensation. The Chief in his message had recommended two, but the two Houses made it three, and he signed the bill. There was a desire to send Col. Adair, who is a very able man, but he has just been elected second Chief by a very large vote, and the Consitution prohibits a man from holding more than one office. The principal Chief, the Hou. D. W. Bushyhead, is a half-breed of very considerable ability. He was elected as a sort of compromise caudidate, but was the regular nominee of the National party. He has spent a good many years in Caitiornia, is an excellent business. National party. He has spent a good many years in Catifornia, is an excellent businessman, and a person of dignity and integrity. He desires to see the business of the Nation and its financial affairs placed on a solid and wise basis, and a caucus of his friends agreed to invite. Col. Adair, the assistant Chief, to accompany the delegation instead of the principal Chief.
There are three parties in the Nation, and when the matter came hefore the Senate some of Mr. There are three parties in the Nation, and when the matter came before the Senate some of Mr. Ross' friends moved to strike out Adair's name and insert Bushvhead's, on the ground that it was an old custom. This, of course, was not done in any friendly spirit to the principal Cnief, but as a mere political movement. It prevailed in the Scaate but was reversed in the House. As the principal Chief has recommended Col. Adair, it is likely that the latter will go

with the delegation. AMONG THE OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS here at Tablequah is a stone Penitentiary. It is a pretty solid building of two stories and basement. The cells are of boiler-tron. To the rear of it is a wooden building used by the cooks and the High Sherisf of Tablequah District. To the rear of that a short distance stands a gallows, with all the "modern appliances." There the rear of that a short distance stands a gallows, with all the "modera appliances." There are some twenty-six convicts in the prison, who wear the usual felon's uniform. Besides these, there are a few others held on charge of murder. As a general thing, prisoners before trial are guarded by a Deputy Sheriff's posse of two or three, or, if there is danger, a larger number of persons. They travel about with their prisoner, and the bills for the maintenance of the prisoner, officer, and guard, besides their perdiem, are very great. These guards used to get \$1 per day. In 1876 all the salaries in the Nation were raised,—the Chief's from \$1,300. As the General Fund, which is only 50 per cent of their whole income, has to pay for everything, it has been running behind, chiefly on account of the heavy increase of Judicial expenses. In addition to their own Judicial expenses, the United States District Court at Fort Smith has been attempting to interfere with their jurisdiction, and dragg up Cherokees down there on every pretext. As the Nation undertakes the defense of those who are too poor to defend themselves, this has added to the cost. Chiefly on account of these Judicial expenses of all kinds a debt has accumulated, arising from guards, witnesses, and jury fees. The present principal Chief has determined to get this debt paid, and to get on a cash basis.

A week ago there was

AN EXECUTION in Tablequab. Two colored men had been steal-

A week ago there was

AN EXECUTION
in Tablequab. Two colored men had been stealing hogs in the woods, and were caught in the act by the owner, when they shot him. One of them was sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary and the other was executed. There is a high wall around the prison, but from a neighboring hill it could be witnessed, and hundreds came in from the country to see the spectacle. Only a new were admitted inside the prison walls. The Sheriff of this district procured the aid of an "expert?" from Fort Smith, and, as the papers say, "everything passed off smoothly." On the seaffold the condemned man confessed his share of the crime, but insisted that the other man ought to have been hung with him. If he had still that remnant of the old Adam left in him, it was consoling to hear from him that he had been converted since his sentence, and felt sure of going to Heaven.

The corn in the larger portion of the Nation was light, scarcely half a croo. These people are increasing in numbers of cattle, and in a few years this country will be as rich a stock range as before the war. There is abundance of coal and one or two good petroleum springs in the Nation.

Brown's Horse, Macon, Ga., Sept. 21, 1879.— AN EXECUTION

BROWN'S HOTEL, MACON, Ga., Sept. 21, 1879.—
Mesers. Morgan & Allen, 59 John street, New York
City—Dean Sins: In looking over Harper's Westity paper I saw the sdvertisement of your valuable
medicine, "Constitution Water," and it occurred
to me that it was my duty to add to your list of
testimonials. For twelve months I smarered with
inflammation of the kidneys and bladder; ne rest
at night, up ten or affeen times; could not walk
across the street without having palpitation of the
heart, would have to sit down and rest before I
could get back to the hotel. Last May I was
obliged to give up my business, that of hotelkeeper. I was reduced in weight forty pounds.
In Angust I made the trio by steamer to New York,
thence by steamer to New London, Conn., where I
arrived weak and very much debilitated. My
prother, J. F. Brown, President of Brown's Cotton Gin Company at New London, sent to the
druggists for a bottle of "Constitution Water,"
and insisted on my taking it, eaving that he and
others he knew had been troubled the same way.
It seems incredible, but in two days I began to feel
better, my appetite improving, and in a few days
was able to walk up to the town, some half mile
distant, without retting wearied or having any
futtering or palpitation of the heart. In a short
time I returned to New York (visited Coney Island,
of course), and walked from the Wooden Pier to
the Iron Pier, a distance, I should judge, of nearly one mile, through the sand; also a long distance
what I would not give this testimonial unless it was
due you, and to those suffering as I have suffered.
Diseasee similar to mine and other diseases your
what I would not give this testimonial unless it was
due you, and to those suffering as I have suffered.
Diseasee similar to mine and other diseases your
what I would not give this testimonial unless it was
due you, and to those suffering as I have suffered.
Diseasee similar to mine and other diseases your
whith Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

BRITISH CIVIL SERVICE.

man B. Baton.

Its Etil Days, and How Its Reformation Was Brought About.

New York Emina Post.

At the request of President Hayes, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton has made an exhaustive study of which are embodied in a work of the rarest value and interest, entitled "Civil Service in Great Britain; a History of Abuses and Reforms, and Their Bearings upon American Politics." The work is greatly more than this title suggests; it is, in fact, an orderly history of the Civil Service in Great Britain from its beginning to the present time. Its key is the fact that the spoils system is only a modern form of the feudal system; that it rested originally upon the theory that the Government was for the King's benefft, not for that of the people, and that i rests to-day upon the same theory, modified only by the substitution of party for King. In Great Britain the growth of popular liberty—that is to say, of the practical application of the doctrine that governments are instituted for the benefit of the governed—has wrought the abandonment of the feudal system; with us, unhapplly, it survives, and Mr. Eaton's history of its iffe and death in England is well calculated to awaken Americans to a just sense of the enormty of that system, and of the danger to liberty

which it carries with it.

During the first twenty years of George III.'s reign this system had full sway in England, and Mr. Eaton's account of its working reads strikingly like the story of our own time and country. Listen:

"During the first period he pushed the spoils system generally to extremes of twenty and

"During the first period he pushed the spoils system generally to extremes of tyraminy and corruption almost as great as it had ever reached; and in some particulars he was the worst administrative tyrant (except James II.) ever on the English throne. Narrow, proud, obstinate, and relentless, yet highly patriotic and sincere, he was a sort of Andrew Jackson, crowned. He was unfaithful to party government itself; not that, like William and Anne, he tried to amaigamate parties or to rule by compromise councils; for his aim was to build up a party of his own, called 'The King's Friends,' based on patronage and prenogative, and to subpatronage and prerogative, and to sub-ordinate everything in the Government to his own arbitrary will.

"The corrupt intrigues and the flerce conten-

"The corrupt intrigues and the fierce contentions about collectorships and partnerships, and all places in the customs and excise service, were not carried on by bodies corresponding to our primary organizations, for the mass of the people were not allowed to vote; hor did members of the two Houses of Parliament bestow so much of their time and thought as have our Senators and Representatives in planning and scheming in connection with such offices; for members of Parliament had not then secured that complete control over the patronage which they were able to usurp during the next generation; but the sestruggles were carried on between boroughmongers and the agents of great officers and nobles, or between ministers, Bishops, Royal favorits, and the nobility in person.

"In a letter to Lord North, in 1772, the King savs: 'I expect every nerve to be strained to carry the bill.

I have a right to expect a hearty support from every man in my service, and I shall remember defaulters.' And in a letter a few days after he says: 'I wish a list could be prepared of those that twent away and of those that descrited to the minority (on the division in the Committee). That would be a rule for my conduct in the drawing-room tomorrow.'

"Here we see that it is not merely Royal and official power, but sodal opportunity and ostracism as well, that were to be coercively used.

"Here we see that it is not merely Royal and official power, but social opportunity and ostracism as well, that were to be coercively used. It is not easy to say whether James II. or President Jackson would have most admired this theory of George III., but both of them would have feit at home with him."

In the introductory chapter Mr. Eaton writes:
"An English historian declares that "no nation ever started on its career with a larger proportion of strong character or a higher sense of moral conviction that the English colonies in America. They almost entirely escaped the corruption that so deeply tainted the government at home."
"A ventury has passed, and it has produced great changes in the old country and in the new. In Great Britain these changes have struck deeper, both into social life and into the political system, than with us. But in the United States they

In Great Britain these changes have struck deeper, both into social life and into the political system, than with us. But in the United States they have long since made administrative abuses a source of solicitude and humiliation.

Administrative abuses are of a kind that will insturaily grow as wealth accumulates, population becomes more dense, and public affairs increase in volume and complexity. They raise issues in their nature as permanent as the self-ishnees and partisansinip from which they are born and the Government which they threaten. Few thoughtful persons are so blind as not to see that a great reform is essential to avert a great calamity. How to bring it about is the question. There is a profound sense of need to purify public administration, to arrest partisan tyrrany, and to bestow office upon men of worth and capacity. But the public mind gropes and hesitates and doubts; having no clear conception as to what is possible and no definit method upon which it inclines to act. A few statesmen very early comprehended, and the popular mind is now beginning to comprehend, that, though the forming of a wise and just government is the greatest achievement of a people, its honest and vigorous administration involves perils and difficulties little anticipated in the youth of nations. With astonishment and a sort of despair, the people of the United States now find—as every older nation has found—that the question of good methods, of honest ways, and of faithful servants in administration, must take its place among the permanent problems of statesmanchip.

"There is nothing more remarkable in the experience of Great Britain during the past century than the measures she has most studied,—the science of administration. Chatham and Burke set the example of giving the subject a foremost place in the politics of their country; and during the last fifty years it has commanded the earnest attention of her greatest statemen. She has brought about changes which have clevated the moral tone of ber, official life,—re em, than with us. But in the United States the

are asking whether the abuses which have been so rapidly developed are due to our neglect as citizens, or are inevitable under republican institutions. The republican theory is arrisigned at the bar of public opinion on charges apparently never imagined by its authors. Seeing how much better and more quietly administration is carried on in Great Britain than in the United States, some gloomy and some aristocratic spirits are ready to despair of the Republic. They attribute the obvious superiority to causes original and inevitable in the institutions of their own coun ry. If faith in the republican system has not been impaired, respect for official life has been seriously undermed. Obviously, fundamental principles, not less than grave interests, are involved. Nothing would seem, therefore, to be more appropriate or more in the spirit of the great work of our fathers than to inquire whether, in the later experience of Great Britain,—which is only a prolongation of that from which they made such large selections,—there may not be something adapted to our system and wortby of our consideration. Are her reforms based on principles of which only a monarchy can take advantage, or are they equally available under republican institutions? Can we remove our abuses without changing the form of government?"

It is impossible, of course, to transcribe here the elaborate answer which Mr. Eaton gives to these grave questions. We have barely space in which to copy some passages from Mr. George William Curtis' brilliant summary of the book, which is printed as an introduction. Writing of Mr. Eaton's investigations, Mr. Curtis says:

"His studies soon showed him that the new tenurs of

Writing of Mr. Eaton's investigations, Mr. Curtis says:

"His studies soon showed him that the new system of appointment and the new tenure of place in the Civil Service were but logical steps of progress in the political development of England. The unreformed Civil Service in Great Britain, as in the United States, was founded upon the theory of feudal times, that public offices are the property of the ruler. Upon this theory they were filled for his benefit, and without regard to the fitness of the officer or to the public welfare, and Mr. Eaton well calls the Forty-fifth Article of Magrae Charta the first Civil-Service rule. By that article the King engaged not to 'make any justices, constables, sheriffs, or bailing but of such as know the law of the realm.' This was a declaration that administrative offices should be filled by those who were competent, and not merely by Royal favor."

Then, after reviewing the history of attempts

Exhaustive Study of the Subject by Dor-

at Civil-Service referm in this country, he writes:

"Mr. Eaton's report shows conclusively from the experience of Great Britain how the radical vice of our system of appointment in the Civil Service can be corrected. . . . The legitimate sobere of personal political ambition in a free country is that of competition before the public for posts of legislation and of political administration. But the details of the Civil Service belong to a basiness, sot to a political administration, and the itine between proper political and non-political places is perfectly well defined. When King James II. Insisted that nobody should have an ale and beer heenes who did not favor his policy, he was only asserting the modern principles that nobody shall be an Inspector in the Custom-House, or shall deliver letters at the Post-Office, unless he is a supporter of the dominant party. We denounce as intolerable tyranny Cromwell's test of Presbyterianism, and the test acts of Charles II. which made religious profession of another kind an essential qualification for holding a minor office. But they were no more tyrannical, or intolerable, or absurd than our party tests. Sir Robert Walpole's use of the secret-service money to buy votes in Parliament was no worse than buving votes with patronage in a convention. I have known an officer of the customs who intended, as a delegate in a party convention, to vote against the candidate favored by the Collector, learning the intention of his subordinate, gave him the choice of voting as the Collector whaled, or losing his place. The subordinate had a wife and family dependent upon him, and he yielded. This was Sir Robert Walpole's method, but his bribery was manifer than the Collector's.

"Reform of the system which necessarily produces such abuses is no more an experiment than the reform of any other cyli. The system of civil appointment for the bublic service by patronage and favoritism, like the Corporation and Test acts,—like all other forms of injustice and abuse,—when it is challenged b

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Wants to Be Warm.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—People who have to use the Cottage Grove avenue cars for long rides complain bitterly that the company does not provide for hay in them to keep the feet warm. Cannot these monopolies be compelled to ac-commodate their patronage, the public, a little better!

The Boller Inspector.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—In your issue of to-day I see an article protesting against the appoint ment of James Rochford as City Boiler Inspector. I have known Mr. Rochford for twenty-three years. I have been his shopmate in Jersey City, New York City, Schenectady Locomotive Works, Chicago & Northwestern shops, Chicago, where I have been and am now employed, and any question as regards his ability as a mechanic and engineer will be laughed at by many of his shopmates in this city. Thomas Rapperery.

To the Editor of The Tribuna. CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Some of your readers may have seen in the Times of Saturday a slanderous itom in regard to the character of our Amerbadly frightened. They know that our meats are cheaper and better than their own, hence

are cheaper and better than their own, hence they seek by falsehood to create a prejudice sgainst them. But such silly tricks will not suffice, nor aid them.

Everybody knows that the quality of our meats this season, especially of pork, is unusually good, and there can be no doubt that every barrel we can spare will be wanted by the people of Europe, at much higher prices than now prevail. As this subject is important, a little attention to it on your part would be of value to the producing classes of the West, who know they have a good article and want a good price for it,—in spite of the packers and the Protectionists.

Sea and the Police.

To the Editor of The Tribune, CRICAGO, Dec. 14.—In your issue of this morning appears an article headed "Bothering the Police." Please allow me to correct a few false impressions. First, I am accused of "bothering the police." If "bothering" consists in causing the arrest of thieves, I plead guilty, but would suggest that I am the bothered one, as I find it often more difficult to find the police than to detect the thieves and pickpocaets. Second, as an example of this bother-ing you cite the case of the young woman call-ing herself Mary Smith. The exact facts of this case are these: She was seen by a gentleman and myself to put the ring in a mitten, laid conand myself to put the ring in a mitten, laid conveniently near for that purpose. I told her to walk back to the offee. On the way (and more than fifty feet from the ring-case) she intentionally (as she afterwards admitted) dropped the ring out of the mitten, that, when searched, it might not be found on her. At first she denied taking the ring, but afterwards confessed to the theft, and showed us where she had dropped it. Your informant states that she "socidentally knocked the ring off a tray." No tray was shown her, nor was there a tray taken out of the showcase. Now, what was to be done? She (as did the woman Maloney) offered to pay any price we chose to ask, but to do this were to compound a felony. If we allowed all thieves their liberty, would it not soon be known to the fraternity, and would we not be overrum with shoulifters and pickpockets? The article also says: "Unless some provision is made to prevent shop-lifting, the police might as well quit making arrests except upon warrants." The provisions we make are these: Every counter has its attendants; always one (generally two) of our firm are constantly on the floor, assisted by two "floor-walkers." More than this, we employ five special detectives.—four men and one woman,—who, dressed in citizens' clothes, have for their only duty the protection of our customers and "burselves from pickpockets and thieves. What more provision can we make? As for the "bother," who are "bothered" the most, we or the police?

Gen. Rosserans. veniently near for that purpose. I told her to

Gen. Rosserans. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—In order that justice may at last may be done Gen. Rosecrans and the soldiers of the right wing of his army at the battle of Chicamanga, I offer herewith my testimony. I was in command of Company A, Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of Gen. P. H. Sheridan's Third Brigads. After the race and struggle of Saturday, Sept. 30, the regiment made its last beyonet charge on the line of the enemy at the Widow Glenn's. They had driven our lines back, capturing two pieces of the Eighth Michigan Battery and Gen. R.'s head-quarters of the night before. After a short hait Eighth Michigan Battery and Gen. R.'s head-quarters of the night before. After a short halt we drove the enemy across the road, through the cornfield, and finally, at dark, into the woods. Soon after, the woods on our immediate left being on fire, a truce was had to enable us to remove our dead and wounded. I there met some of Longstreet's officers who had left Richmond the day before. They gave me fresh oatmeal crackers baked in Richmond. They compilimented us for being the first that had ever defeated them, and jestingly promised to repay us for it next day.

We held this line until daylight on the 21st, when we were drawn back to a hill west of the Crawfish Springs road, where we rested until firing reopened on our lines. We at once started "double quick" for our position, but were unable to zet into line, being borne back and scattered by our forces retreating, followed by a division of the enemy's infantry en masse. After retreating a short distance I haited my men and watched the enemy. We saw them divide, and march a part to our right and part to the left. Supposum our whole line would soon advance again, I went forward, recrossing the road and within sight of the Glenn place. Here, under shelter of a tew trees and the undergrowth, we remained some time, exchanging an occasional shot with straggling Rebeis. Suddenly, two officers, mounted, came dashing towards us from the left. My men turned to fire, when, to our great surprise, we recognized Gen. Rosecrans and one aid (I think Father Tracey). After a few questions and instructions to fall back slowly, the General passed on to the right and out of sight. We should prove to the world the faisenood in the report which was published all through the North, and believed by very many to day, that he was in Chattamoogs at this hour—II o'clock—and all day on the 21st of September.

We should also prove that the right wing did their share of the lighting with Gen. Thomas and on their own loss broken line on the right.

E. G. BLATHERWICK.

One cold is sometimes contracted on top of another, the accompanying cough becoming sestled and confirmed, and the lungs so strained and racked that the production of tubercies frequently follows. Many existing cases of pulmonary disease may be thus accounted for, and yet how many others are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, controlled by the fatal policy of allowing a cold to take care of itself! On the first intimation of a cough or cold, or any throat or long trouble, resort promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe curative of long established reputation, and you may avoid the consequences of such dangerous trailing.

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MANDY (only time), with a obsessment cast. Friday
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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

PHIL ST. CLAIR, of Peoria, is at the Gard-M. D. BRARDSLY, St. Louis, is at the Palmer

JOHN MCCORMICK, Omaha, is at the Palmer HAROLD WHITNEY, Boston, is at the Palmer

1. H. BRACH, St. Louis, is at the Palmer E. R. PAIGE, of Council Bluffs, Ia., is at the

GEORGE C. BONIFACE is domiciled at the Tre-E. B. EDDY, Hull, Canada, is at the Gran Pacific Hotel.

EMMA ABBOTT, the prima donna, is at the A. J. HRINEMAN, Mansfield, O., is at the

ALBERT F. DAMEN, Philadelphia, is at the

THOMAS P. MILLER, of the St. James Hotel. Louis, is at the Gardner. JAMES A. HAWLEY, County Clerk, Lee County, is at the Tremont House.

JUDGE GEORGE W. PLEASANTS, Rock Island, to at the Grand Pacific Hotel. J. D. WHIDDEN and I. R. Barton, of Boston

ALVIN HULBERT, of the Sherman House, has ed from his trip to the East Ex-United States Senator George G. Wright,

lows, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel. TOM KARL, of the Abbott English Opera JOSEPH ULLMANN and L. Leibenstein, Leipig, Germany, are at the Sherman House.

JESSE R. GRANT, son of Gen. Grant, and H. H. Honore, Jr., San Francisco, are at the Palmer CHARLES H. GOODWIN, assistant manager

Baldwin's Theatre, San Francisco, is at the remont House. WILLIAM STEWART, General Freight Agent of he Pennsylvania Company, Pittsburg, is at the trand Pacific Hotel.

W. T. CLARK, United States Internal Revenue Department, Washington, D. C., is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

WILLIAM R. CRAMPTON. General Superintendent St. Louis & Rock Island Division Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad: Thomas Miller, General Freigut Agent, Burlington, and W. D. Saaborn, General Agent of the same line, St. Louis, are at the Tremont House.

WILLIAM H. BELL, of the Armstrong Gun Works, Liverpool. Eng.; James C. Kay, Rose-mont, Kairn, Scotland; Edward Shepherd and John T. Hurrell, London. Eng., tourists who are doing the continent, having just returned from San Francisco, are at the TremontHouse. CAPT. A. H. WAGGENER, of this city, M. E. Grand High Priest of the Grand Encampment I. O. O. F. of Illinois, was presented with a sword and belt Friday evening last by the officers and members of Excelsion Uniformed En-

EDWIN D. WILLOUGHBY, 234 years of age, living at No. 509 Canal street, accidentally got hold of a bottle of carbolic acid yesterday, which was being used about the house as a disinfectant, and drank a considerable quantity. He lived in great agony for about two hours after swallowing the stuff.

PATRICK FARRELL, an employe of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, while attempting to remove a gang plank which connected the depot platform and a freight car, accidentally let it fail upon his left leg, hadly injuring it. He was taken to his home, No. 884 Clark street.

Patrick Course, a laborer, 40 years of age, living with his ter at No. 76 Wright street, while under the influence of liquor, and leaning against a railing at the southeast corner of Jefferson and Wright streets, accidentally toppled over, and fell in the basement. Alighting on his head, his skull was fractured, and death ensued immediately.

THE OPPICERS AND MEMBERS of the First Regiment Infantry have inaugurated their third series of regimental receptions, which receptions were so successfully managed last winter. The tickets for the series are placed at; \$5 \$1.50 for single etening, admitting gentleman and ladies, and can be obtained of the Executive Committee or at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, upon presentation of nvitation. The receptions will take place Saturday evenings, Dec. 20, Jan. 3, Jan. 17, Jan. 31, and Feb. 14.

MRS. JULIA MOORE, of No. 425 Centre avenue. taken up his quarters in the place. The little finger on Mrs. Moore's left hand was badly chewed. A number of persons endeavored to get the dog out of the place, but did not succeed, and, as a final resort, Officer Patrick. D'Brien shot it. It is not known whether the log was mad or not.

dog was mad or not.

HENRY MEYER, a 14-year-old son of Officer C.

H. Meyer, of the Twenty-second-Street Station, in getting upon an outgoing ireight train on the Michigan Southers Bairoad at the Twenty-second street crossing, had two toes of his right foot crushed off, and, upon being taken to his home. No. 1441 Wentworth avenue, the physician who attended him considered imputation necessary. The boy had a bundle with him, which accidentally fell beneath him, and it was in endeavoring to recover this bundle that he got hurt.

WILLIAM SCHOLZU's notion store, at No. 290 West Twelfth street, has been entered several times 'during the past week, but, singularly enough, no plunder was taken either time. Last evening the police of the Second Precinct caught a young man giving the name of Jackson Kaiser prowling about the place, and, upon taking him to the station, his insanity was apparent. There was upon his person a mass of literary rubbish, of which the following are samples: "If the Irish caries a flag of the True blue with a trumpet in the centre made of samples: "If the Irish caries a flag of the True blue with a trumpet in the centre made of pure leaf of Gold, the irish will be free without Piteing they will be protected by the spirit of the T. B." His list of commandments embraced the following eccentric one: "Thou shall not bonor they father and thy mother give Honor to whom bonor belongs the just and the true heart."

THE RT.-REV. BISHOP CHENEY, THE RT.-REV. BISHOP CHENET, se Rev. James D. Wilson, of St. John's Church, se Rev. Mr. Adams. of St. Matthew's Church, r. Gilbert, and J. W. Bennett, members of the sanding Committee of the Reformed Episcobal mod of Chicago, held a conference in the fice of Col. Bennett, curper of Fifth avenue at Washington street, Saturday afternoon, at hich the credentials of the Rev. Elias English, pretofore a member of the Methodist Episcopal momination, but now called to be the pastor beretofore a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, but now called to be the pastor of the Reformed Church at Peoria, were presented and favorably considered, and arrangements were made for a reception, to take place at Peoria to-night, when the Rev. Mr. English will be formally received into the Church, according to the prescribed rules of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

BELIEF FOR STARVING POLES. Testerday morning's Tribung contained an announcement to the effect that all Poles were requested to meet at the parochial residence of St. Stanisiaus Church, corner of Ingraham and Noble atreets, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to devise ways to assist their countrymen in Upper Silesia, one of the Provinces of Prussia, who were perishing from starvation, brought about by floods and famine. Subsequently it was determined to hold the meeting directly after the morning mass, when more people would be likely to attend. Accordingly the announcement was made directly after the religious services, and the meeting was attended by fully 1,000 people. The Rev. Father Vincent Barzynski called the assembly to order and stated the object. A permanent organization was then effected with Father Barzynski as President, Joseph Niemczemski as Vice-President, Peter Kiolebass as Secretary, W. Smulski as Assistant Secretary, and John Arkuszewski as Treasurer.

Further action being taken, it was decided to make the Presidents of all the Polish societies in the city, nine in number, members of a committee for the relief of the starving Silesians, invested with suthority to collect money, etc. It was further agreed that all sub-committees and collectors should be supplied with certificates with the seal of St. Stanislaus Church tamped upon them, as credentials to show that they were authorized to collect money from the people. It is understood to be the intention of the Committee to send collectors to the Polish people only, of whom there are about 6,000 families in this city, 2,000 of which belong to St. Stanislaus parish alone. An address, in circular form, will shortly be issued and sent to all the Polish people in the United States, requesting them to send money, etchar to the Chicago Association, which reprerday morning's TRIBUNE contained a

sents the largest settlement of Poles

A POLITICAL BIGOT. AN EFFORT TO DESTROY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY. In the report of the proceedings of the Library Board held Saturday, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, mention was made of an extraordinary outbreak on the part of Mr. Onahan,—of a declaration made by him which whom he was appointed, and by whom he can be removed. The Committee on Books and Periodicals had reported a long list of publications in various languages, recommending that hey be subscribed for for the ensuing year. It was substantially the same list as for the year before, with the exception of three German and one Irish publication. Mr. Onahan imnediately wanted to know why this Irish one had been dropped. He was informed that its publication had been suspended, but denied the corectness of the statement. He also went on to say that the Committee had dropped the German publications because they gave the Catho-lic thought of that country. Mr. Mason denied any attempt at unfair discrimination, and reany attempt at uniar discrimination, and re-cretted that any sectarian question should be raised. The publications referred to were dropped simply because nobody read them. That statement Mr. Onaban denied, and also asserted that the original mage-up of the Committee on Books and Periodicals showed partisan animus. HUMBLY REPRESENTING" THE CATHOLIC BLE-

"HUMBLY REPRESENTING" THE CATHOLIC ELEMENT
of the city, he protested against excluding Catholic thought from a library supported by Catholics and Protestants alike.

"Humbly representing" the Catholics of Chicago! When was Mr. Onahan appointed on the Library Board as a representative of the "Catholic thought" of this city! When was anybody appointed on that Board to represent the Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, or the Infidet thought of Chicago! The Library is a nonsectarian institution. It was not created for the purpose of inculcating any school of religious thought. It was established simply for the purpose of furnishing the people with reading matter which they most desire. Mr. Onahan does not represent Catholic thought, firstly because he was not appointed for that purpose, and, secondly, because he is not a representative Catholic. He was appointed simply as one of a certain number of Library Directors. He and the other Directors represent jointly and severally the entire population and the entire thought of Chicago,—Irish, or German, or American, Catholic, or Protestant, or Nothingarian. Has there been any complaint that Methodist thought was not represented in the periodicals subscribed for by the Library Board; that Episcopal thought was not represented, or Jewish thought! Has Col. Ingersoil complained that his opinions were not represented? There is no one who can say that such a complaint has ever been made, because it never entered the heads of any persons interested in any of those religious opinions or irreligious opinions that it was the object of the Library to subscribe for books which inculcated those opinions. Nor has any Catholic, excepting this one, been heard to say a word in objection to the Library or the class of books and periodicals which it furnishes the citizens.

This is an outsurer to be not representative or the part of a man who is not a representative.

THIS IS AN OUTBURST OF BIGOTRY on the part of a man who is not a representative Catholic, nor a representative Irishman, nor a Catholic, nor a representative Irishman, nor a representative German, simply for the purpose of stirring up ill-feeling in the Board, of persuading Catholics that a drive is made at their religion, and of persuading the Irish and Germans that publications are dropped simply because they are Irish or German. It is a move which the common sense of Catholics, and and Irish, and Germans will enable them to discover. During the short but active and useful life of the Library Board it has kept clear of sectarianism, partisanship, and bigotry. It has tried to inculcate no special religious opinof sectarianism, partisanship, and bigotry. has tried to inculcate no special religious opi has tried to inculcate no special religious opinions, no philosophical creeds, but simply to furnish the citizens of Chicago with that kind of reading matter which their requests for books showed that they most demanded. To allow any change to be made in this program, any stop to be put to the usefulness of the Library, cannot for a moment be thought of. It is the duty of Mayor Harrison to remove Mr. Onahan instanter and to put in his place a man who has some fitness for his position, and who is not simply aiming to be a firebrand.

THE FOUNDLINGS! HOME. EXTRACTS FROM "FAITE'S RECORD." Home work, will give an idea of how things

So many little ones have been added to our household to-day that we can scarcely tell them apart. Several came with the story that they were deserted by their mothers. A little girl of 7 months was brought by a mother left with ten children. An older child remained with us to care for it during the day. Later, the baby was taken away, as a friend of the mother had offered to care for it until a home could be found. A mother, who had been going from place to place to find shelter for herself and baby, has come to remain. Two sisters came a long distance yesterday to bring us a baby. The mother is in ill health, and had been so overcome by grief that her sister was afraid to leave her lest her own hand should bring to a close an existence which had become so wretched. Leaving the baby, they went to-day to try to obtain passes to get home again. As they have not returned, we conclude they were successful. So they come, sorrowing hearts and homeless bables, until both heart and hands seem full.

Visits from three of our little ones to-day. One of them was little Neels. We are reminded that Thanksgiving is near at hand by the arrival of a very large turkey and several other good things, also, an order for 55 worth of groceries from a friend in the southera part of the city. A large boy was found at the door to-night.

We commence the day with three cents and the promise of Him who is faithful. Donations came during the day, —ten turkeys, potatoes, tomatoes, hams, cranberries, sugar, and, better than any other gift of the day has been that of six boxes of soap, just as the last bar had been given out and we were wondering where the money was coming from to buy the next. The Lord knows our needs, and how to supply them.

Thanksgiving Day—Turkeys, pies, and some

from to buy the next. The Lord knows our needs, and how to supply them.

Thankagiving-Day—Turkeys, pies, and some vegetables came to-day; the largest donation in money was \$2.50, given by two little girls, Belle and Eva. An old lady, who could not forget the babies,—as she chose to be designated,—sent them some crackers. A few visitors came after the storm ceased. The prominent feature of the day has been the Thankagiving dinner, enjoyed by all, and for which we are chiefly indebted to the old friends who never forget us. Two large onskets of sandwiches, received from Butler Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, furrished lunch for the nurses, with a large supply for to-morrow's breakfast.

Friday. 28th—Money came to-day to supply a pressing want. We have waited for it several days, but the Lord's time is the best.

THE COMMUNISTS.

A MASS OF RESOLUTIONS.

The English Section of the Socialistic Labor
Party met at Mechanics' Hall yesterday after-

James Ryan, who cut some capers at the spring election for which he was indicted, had not been prosecuted, and the Central Committee was instructed to print a card censuring the State's

A resolution was introduced and adopted, to A resolution was introduced and adopted, to be forwarded to the National Congress, expressing opposition to the raising of military organizations in connection with the party.

A string of resolutions were then introduced calling Mayor Harrison's attention to the fact that the Council had adopted an ordinance providing for the inspection of factories, workshops, etc., and calling upon him to enforce it, commencing with the new year.

commencing with the new year.

A member said the Mayor would laugh at the resolutions, and he thought the party as a body should wait upon the Council in the mat-Mr. O'Mara suggested that the only pur-pose of the resolution was to put the Mayor or record.

record.

A voice—He is already on record. [Laughter.]
The resolutions were finally adopted, and the Central Committee was instructed to appoint a committee to see Mr. Harrison.

Mr. White cailed attention to the prevalence of scarlet-fever in the Sixteenth Ward, and especially in the Weils Street School, and a resolution was adopted calling uoon Ald. Stauber, who is Chairman of the Committee on Schools in the Council, to exert himself in behalf of having the school in question renovated, and in seeing that the children were protected from the disease.

seeing that the children were protected from the disease.

Mr. Parsons introduced a resolution censuring certain members of the German Section for "party meeting," and especially for printing a card in the papers warning members to remain away from the late anti-tenant meeting held at McCormick Hall.

The resolution was discussed, and some of the members denounced the meeting as having been a political affair, etc., and engineered by the worst type of political humbugs.

An Irish member said that the meeting had been a good thing—a good thing for the Irish people—and he would not stand by and see the Socialists throw cold water upon it.

Other members speke upon the question at some length, and finally the resolution was referred to the German Section for its consideration.

Following this a resolution was adopted providing for a mass-meeting in sympathy with the Irish tenants, and another adopting the sentiments of Davitt on the subject. The time and place for the proposed meeting were left to the Central Committee.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

The Exterior Work on the Building About Completed.

Concise History of What Has Been Done in Eight Years.

The Litigation, Claims for Extras, Accidents, and Other Incidentals.

To-day or to-morrow the last stone required to complete the exterior work on the County half of the new Court-House will be laid in place, and perhaps this is as good a time as could be chosen for a review of the history of its construction. The walls are now complete, temporary roof has been built, so that work interior can be pushed during the winter and all the stone-work is complete, except that on the Clark and Washington street fronts there are a few large stones, forming part of the cornices of the porticos or colonnades, whichever they be, yet to swing into position. IT IS NOW MORE THAN RIGHT YEARS

ince the old Court-House disappeared in smoke and flames, and a history in extenso of the trials, troubles and tribulations which have atended the building of the new one would fill a small library. Three days after the great fire the City Council resolved on the construction of temporary buildings, and the Board of Public Works were directed to confer with the Board of Supervisors (who then ran the county affairs) in regard to the erection, jointly with the counof a permanent building on the site. Eleven days later Mr. C. ty, of a P. Holden, then President of

City Council, notified that body that the State legislature had authorized the payment in full of the claim held by the City against the State for the canal improvement, amounting to \$3,000,000 or thereabouts. A condition of the gift was that the City should build its half of ne Court-House and restore the burned bridges Mr. Holden suggested that these great public improvements should be commenced at the earliest possible moment, and his communica tion was referred to the Board of Public Works. with instructions to report at the next regular neeting of the Council.

But people were busy just then, bunting around for masons, carpenters, and bricklayers to build their shanties and stores, and so the whole matter went over, so far as the Council was concerned, until June 3, 1872. It is not the purpose here to tell of the successful steps taken to insure the building of the City Hall part of the work, but where the Council acted

part of the work, but where the Council acted upon any measures looking to the construction of the building now so nearly completed, such action must be chronicled as forming a part of the history of the County Building.

An arrangement was made by the Board of County Commissioners (which had supplanted the old Board of Supervisors), in December, 1871, whereby offices and court-rooms were provided in the ranch where Carter's eagle-bird now holds solemn state. On Jan. 25, 1873, County Commissioner Hitchcock introduced a resolution in the Board to petition the Legislature for the passage of a bill ature for the passage of a bill PERMITTING THE BOARD TO ISSUE COUNTY

BONDS. the proceeds thereof to be devoted to the build-ing of a new Court-House. The idea was favor-ably received, and at the next meeting Com-missioners Crawford and Stearns were appointsince of bonds to the amount of \$1,500,000, which from time to time were duly floated. The cash thus realized went to pay for the Courty Building and Jail on the North Side, and for the earlier work on the Court-House About this time the idea of erecting a build-

ing for the exclusive use of the county upon some other site was broached. Plans for a join building were called for, and at last one we adopted, that of Otto H. Matz, but this action The following, taken from Faith's Record, the journal published in aid of the Foundlings' Home work, will give an idea of how things fared there during November:

So many little ones have been added to our household to-day that we can scarcely telf them ond best, and one of \$1,000 for the third best plan for a Court-House and City-Hall. Aug. 5 a contract was entered into with Hall. Aug. 5 a contract was entered into wish the city with regard to the proposed new buildings, the chief points of the agreement being that the exterior design should be uniform; that each party should light and heat its own half; that the expense of improving the grounds around the building should be paid equally by the city and county; and that the latter should occupy the east and the former the west half of the old Court-House Square. This agreement was adopted by the City Council the same day. Temporary accommodations for the county offices were provided on the North Side in 1873-74. The debris of the city's portion of the old Court-House was sold and carted away, and then came up the question of adjudging who was entitled to

THE PRIZE FOR THE BEST PLANS.

There were forty-nine plans submitted, and the work of selecting the chosen three was prolonged over four months. Finally, at the Council meeting of July 21, 1873, the Joint Committee having the matter in charge reported. They awarded the first prize to Otto H. Matz, the second to Henry L. Gay, and the third to Thomas Tilley. After some trouble the report was confirmed, but it was stipplated that this action did not bind the Council to adopt any one of the plans. The County Board adopted Tilley's plan, and, after much argument and many meetings, the Council did the same. Then the latter revoked their action, and more joint sessions were held. The rubbish heap on the eastern part of the square was sold for \$10,000 to Tom Mackin, and when Tom bad cleared off the dilapidated safes and demoralized bricks, he left a charming hole in the ground wherein to build a Court-House. The city and county got into a squabble over the appointment of an architect or architects, and the newspapers were filled with their recorded doings. Next came up the question of the compensation to be paid the architect, and after another series of rows, this was fixed at 3 For cent on the total cost. The County Board selected J. J. Egan, Tilley having disappeared in the melec, although he was afterwards to reappear, and the City Council first elected Egan and Karls, and then dug up Tilley. The latter was squeezed out at last, and for the past four years has been haunting street-corners and places of public resort, pouring the story of his grievances into the cars of sympathetic victims of his oratory, he has now pending a suit for some fabulous amount for damages, and, like a male Mass Pille, expects a judgment—on the Day of Judgment. THE PRIZE FOR THE BEST PLANS.

nent.
On Jan. 9, 1875, another conference was held, resulting in a determination to
GO AHEAD WITH THE WORK

GO AHEAD WITH THE WORK
on the entire building. On March 25 the
County Board elected Egan, Burling, and
Karls architects, and fixed their compensation
at 2 per cent of \$2,500,000, the original estimate.
Then the Council directed the Board of
Public Works to employ Egan and Tilley
to prepare plans and superintend construction.
More meetings, involving more rows, were held,
and on July 27 the Board dropped Burling and
Karls, retaining Egan, and swearing by the nine
gods that the work should be begun at once
without any further reterence to the city authorities. The latter came promptly to the surface, elected Thomas Tilley once more, and went
back into retirement. Aug. 12 the Board decided to advertise for proposals to excavate the
foundations, and Aug. 27 a spadeful of earth
was dug out in the presence of a number of city
and county officials, who thereupon adjourned to Clem Periolat's "Bean Club," where
a goodly portion of them got drunk in honor of
the occasion.

Thus the building of the Count-Hones was

Thus the building of the Court-House was begun with Egan as architect. On his recommendation it was decided to sink piles to form a foundation for the massive structure.

"FARMER HARMS" "FARMER HARMS"
got the job, and made a gorgeous mess of it.
He was awarded the contract Oct. 6, and began
work ten days later. The old man had a hard
time of it that winter, for just about once in so
often it was discovered that he was ringing in
crooked piles and piles of swamp-eim and other
wood not called for by his contract. Still be
kept on and drove the timbers down. Like
everybody else who has had anything to do
with the Court-House, Harms has a claim
against the county. His claim has been up as
far as the Supreme Court, and is still unsettled.
On June 1, 1876, the bids for the

On June 1, 1876, the bids for the CUT-STONE WORK
were opened, and on the 24th of that month Walker got the contract. But this action was reconsidered, and Aug. 18 the contract was awarded to William McNeil & Son (which is Walker) for \$540,000. The bids ranged from this figure up to \$850,000, and the letting of the contract created a heap of talk, and filled the papers with arguments. The contract called for the completion of the work by Oct. 1, 1878. On Aug. 30 Aid. Ballard applied for an injunc-

tion restraining the letting of the contract, and a protracted legal wrangle was joaugurated, which was not terminated until the fall of 1876. The Board were called upon to demonstrate their ability to pay for the work, and thus they finally did to the satisfaction of Judge Farwell, by showing that the county owned the old Reform School property out on Cottage Grove avenue, and other valuable assets, including the back taxes which were pledged for the payment of the Court-House bill. The attempt to enjoin therefore broke down, but it had the effect to push the work over for a season.

therefore broke down, but it had the effect to push the work over for a season.

March I. 1877, the first stone was laid, and July 4, 1877, what is by courtesy termed the "corner-stone" was put in place, the ceremonies being principally of a liquid character. Meantime, on Nov. 23, 1876, P. J. Sexton had been given the contract for the brick work, which was to be carried on simultaneously with the stone-laying. which was to be carried of the stone-laying.

Work on the walls was continued until near Christmas, 1877, when the başement and first story were completed or thereabouts. A delay of three months occurred this year by the sub-

GRANIT FOR LIMESTONE
doorways, and this year also came up the great
Granit vs. Limestone fight. The end of this
was that granit columns and pilasters were substituted for limestone, \$28,000 being deducted
from Walker's contract (the McNeill blind having been penetrated long before) and the Hinsdale-Doyle Granit Company got the granit contract for \$149,970. There was an attempt made
to enjoin the Sexton contract, but this also
broke down. In fact, space would fail to tell of
the endless litigation which has accompanied
the progress of this work.

In the fall of 187: the county, thanks to
Democratic ring government, was on GRANIT POR LIMESTONE

Democratic ring government, was on THE VERGE OF BANKRUPTCY.

There was no money in the freasury, and of course no money for the contractors meant no money for the ring. So Court-House serip was issued, and Walker peddled it around town at issued, and Walker peddled it around town at all sorts of prices from 80 to 90 cents on the dollar. Thus the work went on during the season of 1878, when Walker was notified by the Chairman of the Building Committee to discontinue. The Board had no money and had discovered that there was no authority to issue any more serio. A few years of Democratic mismanagement and robbery had had the usual effect. In 1877 the people had refused to sanction the issuance of Court-House bonds, and all through 1878 the work dragged terribly.

But when the Board became Republican and the power of the ring was broken everything

But when the Board became Republican and the power of the ring was broken everything was altered. A second vote of the people was taken, and power was given the Board to issue bonds, which were readily taken by home and foreign capitalists. As the credit of the county was restored the prospects for finishing the work brightened. In the spring of 1879 operations were actively resumed, and during the season which has just closed Walker has done much to justify the views of those who supported him in his fight. Over 132,000 cubic feet of stone have been set in place this year, and toof stone have been set in place this year, and to-day the exterior work of the Court-House is PRACTICALLY COMPLETE.

The temporary roof, which was put on a couple of months ago, affords shelter to the workmen who are engaged in outting in the tile flooring, and getting ready for the steam-fitting. The boilers are already in place, and the sewer conboliers are aiready in piace, and the sewer con-nections will be made during the coming winter. The great iron girders and beams of the per-mains to be done in the spring except to piace the cross-beams, which are aiready on the ground, and so complete the roofing.

The construction of the Court-House, though

by no means unmarked by accidents, has for-tunately been attended with little loss of life or limb. A mason named Ackley was squeezed to death by a heavy stone on the cornice of the death by a neavy stone on the cornice of the first story a couple of years ago, but it has always been claimed that the man met his death through his own recklesness. Then there have been half-a-dozen smashed derricks and a score or so of heavy stones have fallen, but always just when there was nobody underneath. THE LITIGATION OVER THE BUILDING

is not yet over. The Harms troubles are still unsettled, and both Walker and Sexton have claims for delays, extras, and the like. A special Committee of the Board, consisting of Messrs: Stewart, Wood, and Burling, is now Messrs: Stewart, Wood, and Burling, is now considering the Walker claims, and may be expected to report at an early date. Walker wants \$75,000 for the advanced cost of labor and materials since October, 1878, when, as he claims, he would have finished the work had he not been delayed. Then he wants \$33,000 or so in consideration of the "shave" to which he had to submit on the scrip; his contract calling for payment in lawful money; and besides all this ne would like an allowance for his own services. The total amount of limestone used in the building is about \$30,000 cubic feet, all of which was obtained from . cubic feet, all of which was obtained from water's quarres at Lomont, and prepared there. During the past season from 400 to 425 men have been engaged in the quarrying, cutting, and setting of the stone.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN DRAMA. "Die Familie Hoerner" ("Hearts and Dia-monds") was produced by Mr. Hoechster's German dramatic company at McVicker's las evening to only a fair house. No doubt the fact that this play has been produced here so often and is so well known to most German theatre goers was the reason why the theatre was no better attended. The play is a most excellent one; it is really one of the very best and wittlest German farce-comedies of the present day. But evertheless it is a mistaken policy on the part of the managers, who play but once a week and to the same audiences, to reproduce plays that are familiar to almost everybody. The German managers in this city who mean to succeed financially must try to bring out new standard plays of the best quality, or otherwise they must

plays of the best quality, or otherwise they must necessarily fail.

Aside from the financial result there was no mistake in bringing out this play, for it served to show Mr. Hoechster's company in their best. In the play has been produced heretofore by superior companies, but it is fair to say that last evening's performance was better than any of its predecessors. Every part was well represented. The best acting of the evening was that of Mr. Klotz as the deaf councilor, Go dechmidt. It was as strong and consistent a piece of character-acting as has ever been seen in this city. Another notable performance was that of Mrs. Scholz-Rademacher, as Mrs. Goldschmidt. This lady, by her conscientious acting, is

Scholz-Rademacher, as Mrs. Goldschmidt. This lady, by her conscientious acting, is rapidly becoming as much of a favorit as Mrs. Horn, who used to play old woman parts last winter. Mr. Heinemann, as Horner, was not exactly in his element, yet he did fairly well. Mr. Ravene, as the son of Goldschmidt, acted very brilliantly, and Mr. Rodenberg gave the stuttering son of Horner in a lifelike way. Miss Kuhn, and Miss Wassman, and the rest of the performers added their mite to make the performance a notable one. to make the performance a notable one.

Next week Moser's latest comedy, "Haroun-al Raschid" ("An Arabian Night") will be pro-duced by Mr. Hoechster's company.

HOOLEY'S. The Dickey Lingard comedy company began an engagement at Hooley's last night in W. S. Gilbert's adaptation of "Un Chapeau de Paille d'Italie," entitled "The Wedding March." A number of people after the curtain was up appeared to be dissatisfied with the non-appear ance of Miss Dickey who, either through sick ness or from religious scruples, did not play last evening. The dissatisfied were returned their money, while those remaining constituted a large audience. Miss Lingard's company did not appear to good advantage in this absurdity. in the first place they should have been dressed in the costume of fifty years ago, and in the second place they, in their action, had not the necessary dash or "go" to make the thing interesting. We hope to see the company to better advantage this evening when, with Miss Lingard, they will appear in "Pajamas," a musical absurdity, which has been highly spoken of.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Prom Our Our Correspondent.

New York, Dec. 11.—Since her brilliant first appearance at the Academy Marimon has been out of health and voice, and twice has had to disappoint the eager public. Her troubles come from over-newousness. It seems that the lady cannot control her nerves, and is most unhappily at their mercy. She endured a rather trying sea-voyage, excellently, was in the best of apirits after her arrival, and without delay made her debut in the New World. But the excitesment of what she had passed through on the wasty deep proved too much for her extremely nervous temperament, and when Monday night came there was, instead of Marimon and "Dinorah," a certificate from Dr. Mott and "Rigoletto" to greet the opera-goers. Col. Maoleson did all a manager could, by giving the purchasers of seats their option to remain, get back their money, or take tickets for "Sonnambula" on Wednesday evening. The greater part of the audicuse stayed, and were rewarded by an extent of the prior manes of "Rigoletto" in no role is Galassi more impressive and great than in this, and he NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Since her brilliant first

was seconded by Ambre in a mauner which much surprised the critics. In view of this accessary change of program, it was delightfully funny to read next morning in Truth, the new penny morning paper, this brief but effective criticism: COCK-AND-BULL.

Valieria and Galassi furnished the rescue, and the stage-manager had his turn at a rush. The audience that remained to see "Linda di Chamaunix" last night, and again the great majority of the ticket-holders did remain, did not know it, but the fact was that the preparations for the giving of the opera were not complete five minutes before the curtain rose.

One of her companion artists says Marimon is the most nervous singer he has ever known, and that her dependence on a singularly capricious

hat her dependence on a singularly capric

organism is her only weakness as an artist. On the occasion of her debut, while to outward ap-pearance perfectly cool and mistress of herself, I am told she was almost overcome by her feel-ings, and said, as she went before the footlights, in the last act, that she was certain she should break down in the feel test. Signor Carponnius

break down in the final test. Signor Campa

MR. DALY'S TRIUMPH.

ords the most amusing entertain

ive criticism:
"Mile Marimon deepened the good impression she made last week by her singing in 'Dinorah' last night. Nevertheless it is a Minded Dimocrata.

sion she made last week by her singing in 'Dinorah' last night. Nevertheless it is a tedious opera."

Nothing need be added. Now for a paragraph of managerial wees. How little the general reader knows of the perplexities and predicaments into which the impresario finds himself plunged! Tuesday Marimon appeared to have quite recovered, and sang at renearsal without effort. That evening she was in gay spirits and so was Col. Mapleson, the prima doons just now happening to be the thermometer whereby the temperature of the Colonel's feeling is regulated. A big house and many dollars of profits were assured. Alas for these prospects! Wednesday morning the artist was prostrated again, and could not sit up. At boon it was evident that she could not sing, but what to do for an opera that night was not nearly so plain. As Mr. Charles Mapleson would say, it was quite too awfully jolly horrible deuce of a fix, you know. One o'clock came, and the manager did not know whether the Academy would be closed or open that night. Such a rushing about as there was. Campaniti was appealed to, but he was boarse and had to sing in Brooklyn the next evening, and positively could not and would not shoulds a performance. Two or three plans were tried and failed. Three o'clock came, and all was yet uncertainty. Col. Mapleson declared it was enough to drive a man wiid, and wild he was to a degree. At last Valleria and Galassi furnished the rescue, and the stage-manager had his turn at a rush. The audience that remained to see "Linda di cical Program.

Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—There is no doubt whatever that the Republican leaders are already beginning to lay their plans for the execution of some desperate schemes to carry the country for the Republican party next year. The most strenuous efforts are being made to disguise their movements and blind the people of the country as to their intentions; but some things have leaked out which have excited a good deal of apprehension among Democrats, and which give color to the belief that they mean to inaugurate another Republican Presi-dent regardless of whether the majority of the people of the country want him or not.

in those localities to vote was in obedie

It is to be forme in mind that, for a week past, the weather has been very trying for vocal artists, and, indeed, for everybody else. Warm, murky, and rainy days, thoroughly unseasonable, have kept the doctors busy.

The new play at Wallack's, "Estelle," which portrays the experiences of a heroine who is blessed or cursed with two lovers, the one true and the other false, can hardly be considered a strong one. It is admirably presented, beyond doubt, and the utmost is made out of it that the pieze will allow. But "Estelle" will scarcely make a great success for the house, nor serve as a drawing card like "An Arabian Fight" and "French Flats." It seems the fortune at Wallack's, somehow, for a season or two past, to "French Flata." It seems the fortune at Wallack's, somehow, for a season or two past, to
put ou plays which tax rather than set off the
excellence of the stock company, one of the few
stock companies remaining to the stags in this
day of stars and traveling combinations. Whether it is from the lack of really strong dramatic
pieces, or from whatever reason unknown, the
fact is so be regretted that Mr. Wallack seems
to rely upon the prestige of his theatre and company, while his rivals are outbidding him for the
public favor.

And now the Republicans are following out a line of procedure in regard to Maine which also line of procedure in regard to Maine which also squints in the same direction. As is well known to all who have watched the situation in Maine at all scriously, neither Gov. Garcelon nor any one of the Council has performed any act or used any word which gives the slightest ground for the suspicion that they intended to do anything in that State contrary to the laws of the State and the Constitution, or that they had any ulterior object in view, or meant anything else than to issue certificates of election to those State officials and members of the Legislature to whom they were authorized to

Senator Blaine, the entire Republican delegation from Maine, and the Republican newspapers in Maine and elsewhere, are charging daily that Gov. Garcelon and the Democratic party in Maine mean to seize upon the Government of that State wrongfully, and that the Legislature, after they have thus wrongfully seized it and possessed themselves of it, mean to change the law in that State and choose Democratic Electors noxt year.

The purpose of this is very plain. Senator Blaine is exceedingly anxious that the Maine Democrats shall do just this very thing. He and all his allies in the Republican party are trying by every means in their power to good the fusionists in Maine into changing the law in Maine in regard to the choice of Electors, and enact a law which shall give that choice to the Legislature. The object of having the Democrats in Maine do this is to give the Republicans an excuse for doing the same thing in New York. The Republicans realize that they can afford to have this thing done in Maine, even if it should be carried to completion, and the Maine Legislature should elect Democratic Electors, because the Republicans could lose Maine and still carry the country, if they can secure New York, and Indiana, and the other Northern States. It is proposed to carry Indiana by the means of the negro colonization scheme, which has already been inaugurated. The Democratic majority in that State is only about 5,000. The law of that State allows any man to vote after a residence of six months. Between this and soring the country may expect to see 100,000 negroes transported to Indiana from North Carolina and other Southern States.

This, in brief, is the descerate scheme which some of the most sagacious political leaders here firmly believe the Republican party is determined upon, and which they seem to be already preparing to carry out.

MORE ABOUT THE PONCAS.

as the "Wild Rose of Yucatan." She was left at a saliroad station, penolics, by the other members of a traveling show; Mr. Sprinkle paid for fare to New York in a fit of temporary generosity, and the gratitude of the "Wild Rose" consequently knows no bounds. She visits him at his house, and is brought face to face with his mother-in-law. He introduces the Rose as his niece, just arrived from Europe. The old lady takes a great fancy to the alleged niece, who avows herself the heiress of fifty millions, and drinks bort wine with a gusto. Arx. Wrebies, the mother-in-law, has a simple nephew. Lafayatte Mood, to whom she immeately determines to marry the supposed niece of Sprinkle. The young woman is perfectly willing, which increases Sprinkle's perolectly, for he desires to get her out of the house as soon as possible; and the arrival of the real niece adds to his agony. Then his wife suddenly returns, a cannon-ball tosser in search of the "Wild Rose" appears on the scene, and a mild young artist, in love with the real niece, is introduced. The real niece, a charming girl, is mistaken for the circus-rider; her artist lover is thought to be the cannon-ball tosser; that gifted person mistakes poor Moodle for an athletic rival, and the misunderstandings continue until the Wild Rose generously sacrifices herself to relieve the bewinderment of her associates and terminate the comedy.

The farce is capitally acted, of course, and the performance is a rapid and brilliant one. Miss Catharine Lewis, a sister of Jestroys-Lewis, is "the Wild Rose," Rosa Mayboom. John Drew is Sprinkle, George Parkes Moodle, leclercq, in a marvelous make-ub, the athlete, Lacy the artist. Davidre appears for a few moments as a comic uncle in a comic wig, and Frank Bennett is a poilt evalet who whissies the "Trakish March." Mass Ads Rehan, a handsome and gifted young lady who is rapidly becoming a booular favorit, is Kate Sprinkle, the disinguish his person. Miss Lewis parts, and the great success of the play is own, in no little degree, to their the Poncas will probably all die of cold and hunger before Omaha piety could transmit the aid sent to them.

Preachers are but men, and are as liable as lawyers to catch smail-pox! Even moral malaria does not always respect their sacred calling, and'l have known several fostances in which they converted the poor Indian into a suction pipe through which they drew fat livings, while the pipe was keet rather lean.

Would it not be a good dea for Omana piety to start these thirty Poncas out on the public lands, and have each head of a family pre-empt a homestead! It might be worth while to at/2 them in making a test case to see whether American, Quaker piety. "The Peace Policy," and the missionary societies will permit Indians to adopt habits of civilization. As the Poncas are used to camp ag out, and the women know how to build wigwams, they would have much less trouble about shelter and the erection of claim santies than ordinary pre-amptors, and Standing-Bear's pious exhibitor might send them a half box Sx10 glass, which would be quite enough to put a pane in the size of every wigwam, and so bring it within the requirements of the Pre-emption laws.

I move that Omaha piety bestir itself to induce those Poncas to provide for themselves homes on the public land, and stop this whine. If our national benevolence and its bureau interfere to prevent, it will be time enough to go begging on their account.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

THE PRISONERS COMING IN.
Los Pinos Assnor, Col., Dec. 12.—The prisoners are on their way here and are expected to reach the Agency to-morrow. Ouray leaves in the morning for the camp of Jack and Colorow to arrange for certain Indians to accompany the

Tarrible Tales Invented to Scare Weak-

Bogus Revelations of a Boory Bohemian-A Far-

Silly Prattle About "Dark Designs" and "Desperate Games."

It has unquestionably been determined that no effort shall be made to carry any Southern State; and, more than this, steps have already been taken to prevent any Southern State from being carried. A part of this program was carried out in the recent election in Louisians. It will be remembered that the talk which pre-vailed at one time of sending Northern Repubstopped; that no Republicans went there except Mr. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, and that after his arrival there there was a sudder and inexplicable apathy on the part of the Republicans; and that when the election returns came to be counted it appeared that in certain parishes where there is a very large colored popuration no Republican publican newspapers are already citing this last fact as an evidence that there was intimidation and bulldozing by Democrats in these parishes. The Democratic members of Congress who represent those parishes declare positively that the charges are absolutely false. There is more than reason to believe that the failure of the negroes the instructions carried to Louisiana by Mr. Woodford, who, it will be remembered, has had good deas of reputation as an intriguer in

break down in the final test. Signor Campanini did all in his power to reassure the trembling singer whose sweet and wonderful notes were thrilling the great audience; and, in fact, so far from failing, the "Ah! non giunge" was rendered and repeated as never before in the Academy. All this success, however, was won at such cost of nervous power that the result was prostration. As has been intimated previously, Marimon didn't want to cross the ocean, and now that she has crossed it the contemplation of the feat is overwhelming, and not even the ovation he received—that balm for any ill to most artists—can efface her dread of it.

To-morrow night "The Daughter of the Regiment" is promised, and Dr. Mott thinks his patient will undoubtedly be in good condition. It is to be forne in mind that, for a week past, the weather has been very trying for wocal politics, and was prepared to play a pretty impolitics, and was prepared to play a pretty important figure in the election of 1876 if the much-talked-of scheme of inaugurating Mr. Tilden in New York had been attempted.

A similar series of this Republican program may be expected to develoo in New York State, which State, there is grave reason to apprehend, the Republicans propose to seize through the instrumentality of the present Legislature, which may be expected to exercise its undoubted prero-atrie under the Constitution to change the method of choosing Presidential Electors in New York, and pass a law that they shall be chosen by the Legislature, and then itself choosing Republican Electors, in spite of the fact that New York was Democratic at the last election by 40,000 majority, and without giving election by 40,000 majority, and without giving the people of the State a chance to express their the people of the State a chance to express their preference upon the subject next year. The charge that the Republicans intend to do this thing will doubtless be denounced as sensational. But some of the shrewdest observers in politics, and some of the longest-headed politicians here, are confident that the Republicans have really determined upon this plan of action and really mean to seize New York in this way.

And now the Republicans are following out a Daly began his season in his daintily-decorated new theatre, on the site of old Wood's Museum, with disaster. Olive Logan's "Newport" was a flat failure. One night during the week it a nat tailure. One night during the week it occupied the stage twenty-three seats were occupied in the body of the house. The revival of "Divorce" created a ripple of interest; "Wives," Bronson Howard's delightful adaptation from Moliere, drew good houses for many weeks, and the latest production, "An Arabian Night," is a complete triumph. This play affectly the most annually entertainment now of

Night," is a complete triumph. This play affords the most amusing entertainment now of ferred here. It is founded upon a German comody by Von Moser, who wrote the original of "The Big Bonanza," which was one of Mr. Daly's chief successes at the Fifth Avanue Theatre. "An Arabian Night" is a four-act farce. Its seene is laid on one of the boulevards in the upper part of the metropelis. The dwelling of the hero, Mr. Alexander Sprinkle, a retired stock-broker, is directly opposit a summer hotel, and the action alternates between these two establishments. Mr. Sprinks, during the absence from home of his wife, has accidentally met an eccentric young lady, known in the circus ring as the "Wild Rose of Yucatan." She was left at a zaliroad station, penniless, by the other members of the two whom they were authorized to issue such certificates by the law. Nevertheless, benator Blaine, the entire Republican newspaper in Maine and elsewhere, are charging daily that Gov. Garcelon and the Democratic Decision meant to seize upon the Government of that State wrongfully, and that the Legislature, after they have thus wrongfully seized it and possessed themselves of it, mean to change the law in that State and choose Democratic Electors next year.

The purpose of this is very plain. Senator Blaine, the entire Republican newspaper in Maine and elsewhere, are charging daily that Gov. Garcelon and the Democratic Tection from Maine, and the Bepublican newspaper in Maine and elsewhere, are charging daily that Gov. Garcelon and the Democratic Tection from Maine, and the Bepublican newspaper in Maine and elsewhere, are charging daily that Gov. Garcelon and the Democratic Tection from Maine, and the Republican newspaper in Maine and elsewhere, are charging daily that Gov. Garcelon and the Democratic Tection from Maine, and the Republican newspaper in Maine and elsewhere, are charging daily that Gov. Garcelon and the Democratic Tection from Maine, and the Republican newspaper in Maine and elsewhere, are charging daily that Gov. Garcelon

THE INDIANS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—"Amicus" says the Ponce tribe has been reduced to thirty persons, who are camped out, "cold and starving," near Omaha, and that a Bishop and preacher of that city are willing to receive contributions for their benefit. It was an Omaha preacher who was here exhibiting Standing Bear and Bright Eyes, in all their feathers, wolf-teeth necklaces, and other finery, for the benefit of their tribe From here he took them East, and everywhere they were received by crowded, enthusiasti houses of good folks, who listened to the story of their wrongs, were dazzled by the glories of their stage costume, and contributed liberally toward the object of the exhibition.

toward the object of the exhibition.

Reports, uncontradicted, said that here \$800 were collected at one meeting, and, as there was no expense for hall rent or advertising, the enterprise must have been profitable. If, then, at this late day the tribe are still "cold and hungry," had not those who wish to feed and clothe them better find some other agency than Omaha preachers? If the one travel og with the begging party is so slow in making returns, the Poncas will probably all die of cold and hunger before Omaha piety could transmit the aid sent to them.

Commission to Washington. Secretary Schurs is to be congratulated on the success

SPORTING.

HAND-BALL. The hand-ball match between Feron, of this city, and Courtney, of New York, for the championship of the United States, best five games pionship of the United States, best five games in nine, was concluded yesterday, feron being the winner of the series. The first five games were played a week ago vesterday in Condon's siley, on Haisted street, Courtney winning the first three, and Feron the fourth and fifth. Yes-terday Courtney won the first game, and Feron the last three.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Eastern field trials for hunting dogs, at Robbins' Island, concluded yesterday. The most important and interesting event of the meeting was the contest for the Brace Stakes, and was won by the setters Glen and Ned, owned by Dr. Henry F. Aten, of

JOURNALISTIC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 .- A company has been incorporated under the laws of \$10,000 to publish a Columbia with a capital of \$10,000 to publish a Columbia with a capital of storage devoted entirely to the inweekly newspaper devoted entirely to the in-terests of the army and navy, and called the Army and Navy Register. Mr. Edmund Hud-son, of the Boston Heraid, will have editorial charge of the paper.

Mr. John B. Hyland. of Troy, N. Y., suffered with rheumatism for ten months so badly that he could hardly raise his arms or legs. Tried a bettle of St. Jacobs Oli, and the relief was immediate. No holiday gift so dear to the children as pure candies bought at Dawson's, 211 State street.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS. —Best set teeth, \$8; filing if ates. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sta

DEATHS.

RALSTON—At the residence 1537 Indiana-av., of cariet-fever, Helen, daugntor of H. M. and H. C. Ral-ton, aged 3 years and 4 months. MARLETT—Dec. 14, at her late residence, 28 Gurley-t. of inflammation of the liver, Judith, wife of A. st., of inflammation of the liver, Judith, wife of A. Mariett.
Funeral services at residence at 2 o'clock n.m. on the 15th inst., thence to Michigan Central Depot.

137 Syracuse (N. Y.) papers please copy.
BEIFFLD—Sunday, Dec. 14, Charles Ignatz, infant child of Joseph and rannic Beifeld.

CROMWELL—Saturday, Dec. 13, suddenly, of rheumatism of the heart, at her residence at Central Park, Eliza, beloved wife of Israel A. Cromwell, in the 67th year of her age.

GOUGETT—Suddenly, on the 14th inst., Jerome T. tougett, aged 42 years.

137 Philadelphia, New York, and Providence papers please copy.

please copy.

BAYLEY—Sunday, Dec. 14, as No. 373 Centre-st.,
Henry Hewes, son of William L. S. and Nellie Bayley,
aged 15 years.

Funeral Tuesday at 2 p. m. from the house. ANNOUNCEMENTS. THE REV. DR. H. W. THOMAS WILL LECTURE before the Bryant Literary Society this evening at Lincoin Park Hall, corner of North Clark et. and Webster-sv. The musical portion of the programme is in the hands of Miss Emily S. Hooks, Miss May Dagger, Prof. T. Martin Towne, George Schleiffarth, assisted by local talent. THE REV. E. N. BARRETT, PASTOR OF THE

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The present edition of 500,000 copies of the Review will be mailed and distributed Free throughout the United States, Canada, and the Provinces. Send roar address on postal card for a copy and information worth thousands will be sent you. Address the

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Ancient and modern Embrolderies from all parts of Turkey, comprising the largest and most elegant designs in medium, large, as ever server size, the finesh and most beautiful goods ever shown in this city, and well worth the attention of buyers. These goods mult be sold. Look out for bargalis.

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REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS, TUESDAY, DEC. 16, 9:30 A. M. Highly Important Clearing Sale.
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